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Fighting Reported as Free French, Imperial Forces Cross Syrian Frontier

London, June 8.

MOVING rapidly to forestall further German infiltration into Syria, Free French troops, supported by Imperial forces, entered Syria and Lebanon at 2 a.m. today. An official communique issued in Cairo said that operations were "proceeding according to plan," while, according to reports received in Vichy, fighting was in progress, and General Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, had been placed in charge of operations.

The Allied move was made to ensure the liberty and independence of both Syria and Lebanon, as well as to prevent the Germans from using Syrian bases for operations against the British.

The Allied force is commanded by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander-in-Chief in Palestine.

At dawn British planes dropped leaflets urging the French and Syrian authorities to collaborate with Britain and Free France in driving out the Germans. Prior to this a proclamation issued by Free French authorities and supported by the British Government guaranteed the liberty and the independence of Syria and Lebanon.

Vichy Reaction

The first official reaction by the Vichy authorities to the Allied move came in a broadcast from Lyons. It described the Allied action as a "new and unjustifiable act of aggression against the French Empire" and repeated yet again that there were no German troops in Syria and that the only German aircraft there were damaged transports. The broadcast declared that Vichy would defend its empire to the last man.

Before the news of the Free French action, reports had been coming in showing that the crisis in Syria was rapidly coming to a head. German aircraft on their way to Syria had crossed Turkish territory or territorial waters. Another had been shot down by anti-aircraft batteries near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Free French Report

Free French Headquarters in London this morning stated they had no news yet concerning developments in Syria or as to General Weygand's attitude towards the action of the Free French troops in entering Syria.—Reuter.

Vichy to Defend Syria

Berlin, June 8.

Syria will be defended "to the utmost limit of our forces," according to the Vichy Government.

Announcing that Allied forces had crossed the Syrian frontier, the Vichy Government in a statement quoted by the German news agency said:—"British and De Gaullists have attacked Syria, which, according to their assertion, is occupied by German troops.

"A certain M. Catroux (Gen. Catroux of Indo-China fame), has issued a proclamation in which he incites the population in the territory under French mandate to revolt against France.

"The French Government has already affirmed, and repeats, that there are no German troops in Syria. Britain thus commits a new and unjustifiable attack against France's Empire.

"We shall defend this, our empire, to the utmost limit of our forces."—Reuter.

Hands of Free French Forced

London, June 8.

Admiral Darlan's (Vichy Vice-Premier) policy of gradually giving the French Empire to Germany and of military collaboration with Germany must bear the entire responsibility for any fighting that may occur in Syria.

That is the view of the Free French headquarters in London. A communique issued from General de Gaulle's headquarters this afternoon said:—"The Hitler-Darlan policy has placed Britain and her allies in a grave dilemma. They had either to remain inactive and allow the Germans to establish themselves in Syria with Vichy's compliance, which meant for Syria the loss of its independence and for France the abandonment of its position there and the possibility of the transformation of Syria into a powerful military, air and naval base threatening Turkey, Iraq, Palestine and Egypt—or to act against the Germans already in Syria and prevent the coming of new German forces at the risk of a collision with forces still loyal to Vichy and acting as auxiliaries and accomplices of the German forces.

Second Alternative

"The second alternative was forced on them.

"In these conditions, Admiral Darlan's policy of gradually giving the French Empire to Germany and of military collaboration with the enemy bears the whole responsibility for any fighting that may occur in Syria.

"So far as the Free French forces are concerned their aim has always been and remains that of hitting the enemy—German or Italian—wherever they meet him, safeguarding French patrimony and helping Britain wherever and to the fullest extent they can be hastening, by a common victory, the liberation of France."—Reuter.

Defendant Would Call Hess to Testify

London, June 8.

The left wing Labourite, Harry Pollitt, told the press today that he would seek to call Rudolf Hess as a witness if he received a writ in a libel action which was pending on the subject of the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Why Hess Is Here."

Mr. Pollitt declared he understood that solicitors of the Duke of Hamilton had served writs for libel on the trade union leader Bramley and the Labourite "intellectual," the Hon. Ivor Montague.

Mr. Pollitt added he believed that he also was likely to receive a writ.

The Duke of Hamilton told the press that he was unable to confirm or deny that writs had been issued, adding that as he was a serving officer any statement about the matter must come from the Air Ministry.—Reuter.

Baghdad Improving

London, June 8.

The atmosphere in Baghdad is improving and more traffic is appearing in the streets, but it is not expected that normal conditions will be restored for some time.

Stories that mosques at holy places in the vicinity of Baghdad have been damaged by R.A.F. bombing are denied here, and it is particularly emphasized that Kadhimain, the famous Shiah place of pilgrimage, is undamaged.

The R.A.F. has scrupulously refrained from dropping bombs at such places of Moslem veneration.—Reuter.

British Forces Advancing in Syria

Vichy, June 8.

British forces in Syria are advancing in the direction of Djebel Druze, according to a message received here from Syria.—Reuter.

Yu Ya-ching Leaves Chungking for Hongkong

Chungking, June 7.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, prominent Chinese industrial magnate who has been examining possibilities of developing natural resources in the North-west, left by plane today for Hongkong.—Havas Telemondial.

Independence Of Syria Guaranteed

London, June 8.

At the moment free French troops, supported by Imperial forces, entered Syria and Lebanon, the British Government issued a communique regarding the reasons for taking this important step. At the same time General Catroux, free French Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, in the name of General de Gaulle, free French leader, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon.

The text of the British Government's communique was as follows:—

"In their declaration of July 1, 1940, His Majesty's Government stated they would not allow Syria and Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile forces or to be used as a base for an attack upon those countries in the Middle East which they are pledged to defend.

"Despite this clear warning the Vichy government in pursuance of their policy of collaboration with the Axis powers have placed air bases in Syria and Lebanon at the disposal of Germany and Italy and have supplied war materials to the rebel forces in Iraq. German infiltration into Syria has begun and the Vichy government are continuing to take measures whose effect must be to bring Syria and Lebanon under full German control.

"His Majesty's Government could not be expected to tolerate such actions, which go far beyond anything laid down in the terms of the French armistice and are in flagrant conflict with the recent declaration of Marshal Petain that honour forbade France to undertake anything against her former allies.

"Free French forces have therefore, with the support of Imperial forces, entered Syria and Lebanon at an early hour this morning.

Catroux's Declaration

"At the same time, a declaration has been issued by General Catroux on behalf of General de Gaulle guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty to ensure these objects. His Majesty's Government support and associate themselves with this promise of independence.

The proclamation issued by General Catroux, in which he appealed to Syrians and Lebanese to recognize that free French forces and British troops had entered Syria and Lebanon to free their country, declared:—

"Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon, at the moment when forces of Free France, united to forces of the British Empire, her ally, are entering your territory I declare that I assume the powers, responsibilities and duties of the representative of 'La France au Levant.'

"I do this in the name of Free France, which identifies herself with the traditional and real France and in name of her chief, General de Gaulle. In this capacity I come to put an end to the mandatory regime and to proclaim you free and independent. You will therefore be from henceforward sovereign and independent peoples, and you will be able either to form yourselves into separate states or to unite into a single state. In either event your sovereign status will be guaranteed by a treaty in which our mutual relations will be defined.

"This treaty will be negotiated as soon as possible between your representatives and myself. Pending its conclusion our mutual position will be one of close unity in the pursuit of a common idea and common aims.

To Ensure Liberty

"You will see from this declaration that, if free French and British forces cross your frontier, it is not to take away your liberty, but to ensure it. It is to drive out of Syria the forces of Hitler. It is to prevent the Levant from becoming an enemy base directed against the British and against yourselves.

"We who are fighting for the liberty of the people, cannot allow the enemy to submerge your country step by step and obtain control of your persons and your belongings and turn you into slaves. We cannot allow the population, which France has promised to defend, to be thrown into the hands of the most wanton and pitiless master history has known. We cannot allow the age-long interests of France in the Levant to be handed over to the enemy.

"Rally to Us"

"Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon, if in answer to our appeal, you rally to us, you should know that the British Government in an agreement with Free France has promised to grant you all the advantages enjoyed by the free countries who are associated with them.

"Thus the blockade will be lifted and you will enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc, which will open up the widest possibilities to your imports and exports. You will be able to buy and sell freely with all free countries.

"Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon, a great hour in your history has sounded for you. France declares you independent by the voice of her sons who are fighting for her life and for the liberty of the world."—Reuter.

Agreement Reached Between U.S., French on West Indies

Washington, June 8.

MR. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, revealed yesterday that the United States has entered into an agreement with Admiral Henri Robert, High Commissioner to French Territories in the West Hemisphere, pledging that the activities of French colonies under his jurisdiction would not harm American interests.

Mr. Hull disclosed existence of the pact in a letter to Senator James M. Mead, Democrat of New York. Senator Mead had inquired concerning the advisability of the United States negotiating for occupation of French possessions in this hemisphere.

Mr. Hull said the pact with the French provided "certain guarantees regarding the movement of French vessels in American waters and commits the French Government to prior notification regarding any shipment of gold." The pact also permits establishment of daily patrol by vessels and planes of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. A naval observer is at present stationed in Martinique to check the French observance of their obligations.

Will Extend Relief

Mr. Hull indicated that in return for these guarantees, the United States agreed to extend relief to the French islands and also to French Guiana.

"The Government is also releasing on a monthly basis a restricted amount from the French funds blocked in this country to permit the islands to purchase foodstuffs and essential supplies. It was agreed that the supplies purchased shall be limited to products urgently required and shall not be for re-export to French North Africa or metropolitan France."

The State Secretary said that the United States was giving full and careful consideration to all aspects of the problem of the French possessions in the western hemisphere.

"Should evidence develop so that further action in the interest of national defence is required, you may be assured that any action contemplated will be in accord with the agreement reached with other American Republics at the Havana Conference." Mr. Hull added.—United Press.

Britain's Army Trains for Offensive

The British army is not only training for a defensive against the enemy. Army Commanders have other ideas and vigorous exercises are being carried out to fit the men for an offensive at the appropriate time. The picture shows men of the Suffolks at Home, practising crossing barbed-wire defences by means of a mat.

Weygand Returns to North Africa After Vichy Talks

London, June 8.

AFTER a series of conferences with high Government officials, including Marshal Petain, General Weygand has returned to his headquarters in North Africa by air, according to a Vichy despatch quoted by the official German news agency. The German-controlled Paris Radio also reports that M. Pierre Laval is now to pay a visit to Vichy.

Ankara Radio says that M. Laval is actually going to his estate near Vichy, and may be expected to go to Vichy itself.—Reuter.

Frustrated Plans

New York, June 8.

Generalissimo Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of French African Forces, frustrated any plans that the Vichy Government may have had for actual military collaboration with Germany and Italy, and made plain that French Africa would not follow Vichy into any military venture against Britain or the United States, according to private advices received here yesterday.

Generalissimo Weygand further insisted that France refuse to give Germany big stocks of motor trucks, gasoline, plane motors, anti-aircraft batteries and munitions now in the French colonies which Germany needs for her Mediterranean campaign due to the difficulty of transportation from the Reich, the advices stated.

The French military leader pointed out that since munitions plants in France had been dismantled, there would be no fresh stocks to replace those at present in Africa, the advices added.

It was understood that the Germans had pressed Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, for rapid delivery of the war materials held in Africa.

The real reason that Generalissimo Weygand flew to Vichy was to announce his opposition to the Vichy programme at the two secret cabinet meetings held on June 4.

What Vichy Planned

Private sources also said that French leaders, at the insistence of Germany, had decided on a complete plan of action to recapture French African colonies held by "Free French" forces. They said opening of the campaign awaited only completion of troop movements.

It was not expected that the campaign would begin until September, and the sources emphasized that the action would be taken entirely by French troops. Germany will give no aid, not even air support.

It was understood that the Vichy plans were worked out by the French and German High Commands in staff talks, during which time the French told the Germans that the 35,000-ton battleship, Richelieu, which was torpedoed by the British at Dakar, has been repaired and was now available for the campaign.—United Press.

U.S. Stand to Be Made Plain

Washington, June 8.

The State Department has been drafting a reply to the French note on relations between Vichy and Washington received several days ago, and Mr. Cordell Hull's statement on France this week gives a clear indication of what its nature is likely to be.

It is generally considered that outbursts such as that of M. Henri Haye, Vichy Ambassador, on Friday are not in the least likely to get the note toned down and there is plenty of circumstantial evidence to indicate

[United Press.

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British Aircraft Renew Attacks on Docks at Brest

London, June 8.

R.A.F. bombers attacked the docks at Brest last night, it was announced here.

Convoy Battles

Decisive victories for British warships and warplanes in convoy battles were announced by the Admiralty and Air Ministry yesterday evening after a day and night of lively air activity over German and British supply ships creeping along disputed waterways between England and the German-occupied continental coast line.

The Admiralty communique stated: "In the early hours this morning two attacks by German aircraft were made on one of our convoys. No damage or casualties were sustained either by the convoy or escort. The first attack was made by a Heinkel III bomber which was engaged and shot down by combined fire of His Majesty's warships Fernie and Atherstone.

Plane Crashes Into Sea

"In the second attack an enemy aircraft was engaged by all of the escort and by ships in the convoy. It crashed into the sea and a heavy explosion followed immediately. Its type has not been identified."

The Fernie and Atherstone are both destroyers of the Hunt class. The size of the convoy they were protecting was not revealed but the presence of a powerful destroyer escort suggests it was important. The location of the convoy also was not given.

It had been earlier reported that a large convoy passing along the Channel was attacked by bombers during the night and German long-range guns on the French coast flashed into action while the planes were attacking.

Enemy Convoy Bombed

An Air Ministry communique issued last night briefly announced: "In daylight this morning aircraft of the bomber command sighted a convoy of enemy supply ships off the coast of Holland. Two of the larger ships each of about 5,000 tons were hit and set afire. Both probably were destroyed. None of our aircraft is missing."

R.A.F. fighters have been very active over the Channel maintaining ceaseless patrols and it is believed their operations were linked with offensive action over northern France from where sounds of explosions rumbled back across the Channel early yesterday afternoon.

No Bombs On Britain

There was little air activity over Britain in daylight yesterday following the dropping of bombs in the London area for the second time this week during minor operations over the country on Friday night. No bombs were dropped anywhere in Britain during daylight on Saturday.—Reuter.

Hitler Said Preparing for Gigantic Thrust At Suez Canal from Libya

Ankara, June 8.

Turkish circles were of the opinion yesterday that Nazi Germany was preparing to mass a tremendous concentration of 1,000,000 men and heavy tanks in Libya for an attack on the Suez Canal, and was using Syria more as a diversion in order to split the British forces in the Near and Middle East.

It was believed here that it would be too difficult to bring heavy German equipment to Syria for attacks on the heavily fortified frontiers of Palestine, hence Germany was principally interested in establishing air bases there and thus force the British to divide their attention.

Much of the war material in French hands in Syria was received from Turkey before the French capitulation and most of this was outmoded for modern war.

Turkish circles were also conconvinced that the rumoured reduction of German forces in the south Balkans meant that Hitler has no intention, at least for a long time, of marching through Turkey into the Near East.

Many British circles believed that the Germans were making efforts to incite the British to attack Syria in order to achieve a final break between Vichy and London on the theory that the French Fleet, Tunis and Dakar—which might be made available to Germany in the event of a French-British conflict—were more important to the Germans than Syria.—United Press.

De Gaulle Said Ready To Fight

Vichy, June 8.

Unconfirmed reports received here yesterday claimed that General Charles de Gaulle had arrived at Haifa aboard a British warship in readiness to assume command of a "Free French" expedition against the French protectorate of Syria.—United Press.

Attempted Attack On Britain Near—Beaverbrook

London, June 8.

Britain's invasion hour was approaching, declared Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State, in a recorded message radioed to Canada last evening for broadcast in Canada on Sunday evening.

He added that he did not know when the invasion would come, "but one thing is certain. The battle hour approaches. Every man must be marshalled ready for desperate resistance. Every gun and tank must be mobilized. Every plane must be ready to fly. For here we must expect before long to fight for our liberties and our lives, and when that day comes there must necessarily be vast interruption in our capacity to manufacture weapons for our own defence."

"The English people," Lord Beaverbrook continued, "are not entering this battle in any spirit of reluctance or regret. Not a bit. We enter it gladly, glad of the opportunity to strike a blow for this cause which has the approval of all who speak our tongue, glad that the day has come before our generation has passed, glad that the trial has come upon us, and that we must acquit ourselves of the right to live.

Lord Beaverbrook

"But from you we want a great deal. We want the implements we need for the struggle. We want tanks, ships and planes. We want all that your industries can provide for our battle-line. All the strength that you can supply us will not be too much for our needs.

"But we want something more than tanks and planes. We want money to pay for them and men to handle them. We want more men like those you sent us who took part in the battle that held England against the enemy in the summer a year ago."

Lord Beaverbrook asked Canada to send more such fighter pilots as she had already sent, and concluded: "This is a battle in which the people of England mean to conquer or die. There is no retreat. On this island we must fight or fall. That is the situation. That is the reality we face, and so we scan the western horizon. We wait for ships. We watch anxiously and hopefully all that the Dominion is doing in its factories with its immense resources, its great supplies of money, and with the generous eyes and strong hands of its people.

"Your guns will guard ports. Your aircraft will hold the skies. Your ships will keep the seas, and you, for your part, have a right to hold on high the banner of pride and banner of faith in your English brothers."

Close collaboration between Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook is emphasized by the fact revealed by Lord Beaverbrook in his broadcast that he is carrying on his work as "Minister of State" at No. 12 Downing Street, which is linked by a corridor with No. 10, the Prime Minister's official residence.—Reuter.

British Advance in Abyssinia Continues

Nairobi, June 8.

FOLLOWING the successful crossing of the River Omo in Abyssinia in two places, British columns are advancing from the east and south and are pressing forward, according to an official announcement here.

The speed and dash of East African and West African troops has prevented the Italians from completing road demolitions. The Italians lost over 100 dead at the northern crossing alone.

Captures so far in the Omo battle include 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Eritreans, two guns, 200 lorries, many machine-guns and large quantities of other war materials.

The Italians are being vigorously pursued.—Reuter.

Axis Forces Marking Time

Cairo, June 8.

While in the terms of the latest communique there is "nothing of importance to report" from Libya, military circles in Cairo state that normal day and night routine patrol activity continues in the region of the Egyptian frontier, where Axis forces halted their advance a few miles east of Sollum nearly a fortnight ago.

Raid on Benghazi

Many fires and explosions were caused at bases of the central and cathedral moles when R.A.F. heavy bombers raided Benghazi in the night of June 5, states an R.A.F. communique. Some British aircraft on the return journey maching-gunned aircraft on the ground at Martuba. While on patrol one American Maryland aircraft encountered two Italian planes, one of which was attacked and when last seen the rear gunner had just baled out.

In Abyssinia South African aircraft continued effectively to machine-gun and bomb troop positions in the Vaco Albati, Omo and Becano areas. From other fronts there is little of outstanding importance to report.

Enemy aircraft raided Malta in the night of June 5. Damage was negligible and there were no casualties.

S.A. Convoys Arrive in Egypt

The story of one of the world's greatest treks lies behind the news of the arrival in Egypt of a number of South African convoys of motor transport, which travelled all the way from East Africa by road. They journeyed 3,000 miles across desert amid heat and sand storms, driving from ten to 14 hours daily and covering 120 miles unless sand storms prevented them.

The only roads were camel tracks. They were so faint that they were hardly discernible, and the convoys were forced to rely on their sense of direction. Their worst trial was haboub, or desert sand storm, which completely brought the convoys to a standstill.

Airmen too dreaded haboubs, which often extended from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and the only thing they could do was to get to the top and stay there for a few hours.

Mirages

A haboub often seemed to depend on the topograpphy of the country, and troops had to overcome the terrible ordeal of thirst in great heat, being without water often from six to eight hours and unwashed for a week. The greatest joy was to reach a railway water pump, though frequently they saw mirages of beautiful large lakes of glorious blue water ahead.

Troops soon grew accustomed to these mirages, however.

Another strange sight was numbers of dead camels alongside the track. They had failed to stand the journey from south to northern markets.

After this gruelling experience of following lava belts in bush country, the East African drivers are satisfied that they can stand up to anything in the Western Desert.

Cape coloured troops, who won great praise in East Africa, again stood up to the task with almost incredible devotion, never wavering however hard the work and however little the sleep.

The main body of troops had a more pleasant journey. Travelling by sea they joined a convoy of British troops bound for the same destination.

As the voyage was completed some time ago it can now be stated that the convoy included several famous liners, affording an impressive demonstration of British sea strength.—Reuter.

German Warplanes Reported to Have Bombed Cyprus

Ankara, June 8.

German warplanes today were reported to have bombed defence lines and harbours on the British-held Mediterranean island of Cyprus last night.

Simultaneously, it was reported that two bombers en route southward had landed near Alexandretta on Thursday. One made a forced landing while the other apparently lost its way.

The nine occupants, all German Luftwaffe men in uniform, were interned by the Turks but will be released from their hotel soon after giving their word of honour they will not leave Ankara.

It was reported that the noise of planes could be heard continually near Alexandretta and it was believed that German planes were flying over Turkish territory.—United Press.

Axis Planes Over Cyprus

Nicosia, June 8.

Axis planes at present flying over Cyprus do so only if forced across from what is apparently the regular route between Greece and Syria via the Dodecanese. Then they fly high over the island to avoid trouble.

It is officially reported that enemy planes were over Cyprus yesterday, but no bombs were dropped.

Cypriots are moving into country districts. Voluntary evacuation has included a small group of Americans connected with mines, who stayed on despite a United States warning given months ago.—Reuter.

Cyprus Waters Mined

Ankara, June 8.

The Germans have mined waters around Cyprus and some mines already have been washed up on the Turkish coast. It is possible that a small Turkish motorboat carrying oil between two Turkish ports which sank suddenly near the mainland opposite Cyprus might have struck one of the loose mines.

Some circles hold that the mining indicates a coming German attack on Cyprus.—Reuter.

Malta Faces Invasion

Malta, June 8.

Malta has to face the possibility of invasion, stated Governor Dobbie in a broadcast to the people of Malta yesterday. "Malta is immeasurably more capable of resisting attack than Crete," he said. "This opinion is fully shared by responsible officers. Not only will we not give up Malta but we have no intention of allowing it to be taken from us whether by the Germans or Italians.

"I am saying this with quiet confidence which I consider the circumstances justify. I know Malta will rise to the occasion whatever be required of it. The Government and fighting services are leaving no stone unturned to ensure that Malta will give a good account of itself and make its present history more splendid even than its past. By God's help I am confident we will succeed in so doing."—Reuter.

Envoy May Leave Chungking Tomorrow

Chungking, June 8.

The British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Kerr, will be scheduled to leave Chungking by air on Tuesday for a short trip to Hongkong.—Reuter.

U.S. Army Preparing to Take Over Aeroplane Factory

Washington, June 8.

THE United States Army prepared today to take over and operate the North American Aviation Company plant at Inglewood, California, beginning tomorrow, as spokesmen for the strikers said they would refuse the Government's request to resume work on US$191,000,000 worth of Anglo-American warplanes.

Mr. Charles Dorchester, Publicity Chairman of the striking United Automobile Workers of America affiliate at Inglewood, declared that "the strike is still enforced. We have no plans for entering. We will return to work when we get our wage demands."

He declared that no official notification had been received from the Army or any other Government agency that President Roosevelt had acted to take over the plant, which has been halted by a three-day strike, unless labourers involved return to work by Monday.

The War Department said that if the Army takes over the factory "men wanting to return to work will be able to do so without interference." Army officials will be detailed to direct operations.

"Up to the Strikers"

A Government spokesman declared that "it is up the strikers to respond to the Government's plea to return to work."

Asked whether West Coast troops had been ordered to stand by, an Army spokesman stated that "we have told the Army to be prepared."

The Army plans first to open picket lines and permit entry of workers who want to return. Should the number of workers prove insufficient, the Civil Service Commission will secure enough aircraft workers to man the plant. In the latter case, walkouts will be banned as long as the Army commands the plant.

Government officials, including President Roosevelt, studied throughout the forenoon the administrative and legal problems involved, after which they prepared the necessary documents to take over the plant.

Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said that President Roosevelt would withhold action pending the meeting on Sunday of the United Automobile Workers—he will examine the situation late on Sunday or early on Monday and sign necessary documents empowering the Army to take over and operate the plant if workers have decided not to return to work Monday morning. The President would be exercising his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in times of unlimited emergency.

Mr. Early cautioned that Mr. Roosevelt's plans should not be construed as a threat to workers. He said that the President, however, was firm in his decision that defence orders can not be delayed further by walk-outs.—United Press.

U.S.-Japanese Rapprochement Seen as Possibility

Tokyo, June 8.

POLITICAL observers expressed their opinion today that the recent visit by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, might have constituted a forerunner to active negotiations aimed at an improvement in the strained relations between Japan and the United States.

Significance was attached to the conversations because they closely followed the speech in New York by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, who declared that Japan has not abandoned hopes for adjustment of difficulties. It was also considered significant that the meeting followed the pointedly-significant remarks of Mr. Cordell Hull last Wednesday, when the U.S. Secretary of State replied to charges that the United States was continuing to supply large quantities of materials to Japan and Russia.

Defence of Policy

This reply was interpreted in America, and many quarters in Japan agreed, as a defence of the Washington Administration's present policy of refraining from full application of economic restrictions against Japan in order not to antagonize Japan.

It was generally believed here that as a result of Nazi Germany's victory in Crete—which was regarded as placing the Nazis in an advantageous position in the Eastern Mediterranean for an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal, while possibly simultaneously splitting the British Mediterranean Fleet—the United States must intensify its assistance to Britain, possibly by resorting to drastic measures, such as convoys, which might precipitate war with Germany.

Because of fear that the Axis would demand that Japan live up to its obligations under the Tripartite Pact in such an event, it was believed that the United States was anxious to improve relations with Japan.

In that connection, significance was attached to the report that Mr. John G. Winant, U.S. Ambassador to Britain, had brought to Washington a British request that the United States enter the war. This has been denied in Washington, however.

Brenner Pass Discussed?

It was believed that Mr. Grew possibly sounded out Mr. Matsuoka on the Brenner Pass meeting in which Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini were reported to have discussed some means of coping with the anticipated intensified U.S. assistance to Britain as intimated by President Roosevelt in his fireside speech.

That Japan desires improvement in relations with the United States was typically indicated by an editorial in the "Japan Times and Advertiser" which declared that Admiral Nomura's speech in which he said that, notwithstanding information he had gathered since his arrival in America, there was no reason to lose faith in a peaceful solution of the Pacific situation showed that "if good will is displayed on both sides, especially if the United States withholds such acts as might force Japan to fulfill its obligations, the desired end can be achieved.

"Presented with the frank and hopeful words of Admiral Nomura, the people of America now will be armed with persuasive instruments to secure the co-operation of their Government with that of Japan," the newspaper concluded.

End of China Aid Wanted

The ultra-nationalistic "Kokumin Shimbun," which sometimes represents the viewpoint of the military, said that in the event the United States really desired readjustment of Japanese-American relations Washington should abandon its anti-Japan actions "of an enemy character, including undesirable assistance to Chungking."

The "Kokumin" argued that the Tripartite alliance was not aimed against the United States but rather was negotiated to prevent American entry into the European war. The newspaper hinted that a Japanese-American rapprochement could be reconciled with the Tripartite Pact, but said that this must be carefully explained to the Japanese nation.—United Press.

Catroux Known as Seasoned Colonial Fighter

London, June 8.

General Georges Catroux, whose proclamation electrified the world this morning, was a former commander of the French Foreign Legion.

General Catroux is aged 62 and commander of the Free French forces in the Middle East. He was appointed a High Commissioner of Free France last November. The field of action then entrusted to him covered Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Asia and the Balkans.

He knows Syria with a detailed thoroughness.

No name stands higher throughout the French Empire than his. He is a son of a general, is tall and wiry, was born in Algeria and spent many years in Morocco while head of the Foreign Legion.

Most of his brilliant military career has been spent in French colonies where he quickly establishd a reputation for courage and great administrative abilities.

When the Governor-General of French Indo-China, he was organizing resistance against a possible Japanese attack when Vichy signed the armistice. He repudiated the "Men of Vichy," who have since sentenced him to death.

British C.-in-C.

The Commander of the Allied forces in Syria, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, was in immediate command of the British army in Libya when its mechanized forces advanced from Sidi Barrani to Benghazi. Later he was in charge of the British force in Greece.

Recently he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Palestine and Transjordan.

Known to his friends as "Jumbo," he is regarded by many as the master tactician of the British army.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson is a member of a family famous in British military history. His ancestors include Lord Cardigan of the "charge of the Light Brigade" fame.—Reuter.

Pro-De Gaulle Feeling in Syria

Cairo, June 8.

It is known here that there is a very strong feeling in the ranks and among the N.C.O.'s of the French forces in Syria and Lebanon against the Germans.

There is also a strong liberal feeling in the same sense in those countries.—Reuter.

Japanese to Press Batavia Talks

New York, June 8.

Domei news agency reported from Batavia yesterday that although the counter-proposals submitted by the Netherlands East Indies in answer to Japan's "final" proposals were considered unsatisfactory, the Japanese delegation would make a final attempt to reach an agreement through further negotiation.

The Japanese delegation believed that some time would be needed in order to determine whether or not the Dutch authorities really intend to bring the talks to a successful conclusion, Domei quoted a source close to the delegation as revealing.

Delegation sources disclosed that the Dutch reply covered at length all items on the parley but embodied a few points which the Japanese could not regard as satisfactory, according to Domei.—United Press.

Tokyo Press Angered

Tokyo, June 8.

Five of Japan's major newspapers today assailed authorities of the Netherlands East Indies, asserting that their unfriendly attitude was responsible for the alleged unsatisfactory reply to the Japanese "final" proposal submitted during the recent Batavia trade parley.

The "Asahi Shimbun", typically demanded that the Japanese Government discontinue the parleys because "it is quite clear that the N.E.I.'s stiff attitude against Japan is due to their dependence on Britain and the United States, in which connection it is understood that their joint defence scheme has been virtually completed."

The newspaper pointed out that the Dutch have been strengthening their defence, particularly as a result of U.S. assistance. The "Asahi" advised the Japanese Government to prepare a new "far reaching policy" to deal with the N.E.I.

Other newspapers which published similar editorials were the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," the "Yomiuri Shimbun," the "Hochi Shimbun" and the "Miyako Shimbun."—United Press.

Menzies Urges Striking Nazis in Libya, Syria

Melbourne, June 8.

Mr R. G. Menzies, Australian Premier, commenting on the Middle East situation said:—"We must hit the enemy in Libya and Syria.

Nobody in Australia has any hesitation in declaring that the German invaders cannot hide behind the skirts of Vichy neutrality and submission with impunity."—Reuter.

Russian Stabbed

A Russian who tried to catch a burglar who broke into his house in Macgregor Road late on Saturday night was stabbed several times by the intruder necessitating his going to hospital. Although he was injured, his condition was not serious. A suspected burglar was arrested by the Wayside police in connection with this attempted robbery.

Yarnell Declares U.S. Must Fight

Hoboken, N.J., June 8.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, asserted in a speech last night that the United States must fight now if it expects to retain its freedom and democratic way of life.

Rear Admiral Yarnell said that no expeditionary force should be sent abroad, but advocated a vigorous, realistic policy of defence of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

He said that 14 months ago he had stated the United States should remain aloof from the war if possible, but pointed out that now isolation has become "a thing of the past. If we expect to retain our freedom and democracy, we must fight for them and we should do it now while Britain and China are still powerful allies."—United Press.

Friction Between Germany, Soviet

Stockholm, June 8.

While both London and Berlin are concerned regarding the Soviet attitude, it is considered in neutral circles that something has gone wrong with German and Russian negotiations. A certain sharpening in these relations seems discernable. The Germans profess to find some satisfaction in the fact that the Russian radio has increased German language broadcasts, while abstaining from anti-German propaganda.

The "Social-Demokraten's" Berlin correspondent commenting on the journey of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, said that German newspapers were asking how Sir Stafford Cripps would make his journey to London in compliance with the request of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, since the journey from Sweden to Britain must go over German-controlled areas.—Reuter.

No Wavering in Britain Declares Winant

Washington, June 8.

Mr. John Winant, American Ambassador to Britain, visited the State Department yesterday, afterward refused to confirm or deny reports of his alleged remarks to senators yesterday, but he did say, when asked if he saw any disposition anywhere in England to talk peace, "There is no wavering at all on the part of the Government or people. It's the people's fight and they know it."

He added that he was glad to say American aid was crossing the Atlantic in increasing quantities.—Reuter.

30 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in Week In Middle East

London, June 8.

Thirty enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Middle East during the week ending at dusk on June 5, of which 21 were destroyed in the Mediterranean. Nine British planes were lost.

The R.A.F. constantly attacked Maleme and Heraklion, in Crete, damaging a number of planes in addition to those destroyed. Aerodromes in the Dodecanese Islands were attacked at intervals during the week and much damage was done.

Convoys Attacked

A convoy escorted by destroyers was attacked off the Tunisian coast. An 8,000-ton ship was blown up, a 5,000-tonner left ablaze and others damaged. Benghazi was attacked on six nights. Harbour and military works were much damaged. Monastir and Derna also were attacked.

In Iraq, Washash, Rashid and Kadhimain were bombed. Two attacks were made on the Aleppo aerodrome and an Italian troop carrier was destroyed. A petrol dump at Beirut was bombed and machine-gunned.

The week includes the last two days of May. During the month 244 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Middle East against 65 British planes, many pilots of which are safe. The total enemy planes destroyed in the Middle East during the first five months of the year is 1,243.—Reuter.

★Weygand Returns To North Africa

(Continued from page 1)

that Administration leaders are losing patience with France or the present French leaders.

U.S. Exasperation

Reports are plentiful that Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, has not lately been dealt with nearly as frankly as he could have een by Vichy, and the system whereby war-like statements of Admiral François Darlan are followed by statements of French authorities here both Admiral Darlan's and Vichy's attitudes are completely

Gen. Weygand

misunderstood by America, serves chiefly to create exasperation.

It is also regarded as significant that Mr. Hull on Friday did not find time to give M. Haye an urgently sought interview which now must wait until Monday. It is seldom that Mr. Hull deals this way with any Ambassador.

It is a safe assumption, judging from the attitude of officials here, that, when the American reply is delivered, Vichy will have no excuse for misunderstanding where America stands or what the Administration thinks of recent Vichy actions and it will be crystal clear that France cannot expect to have friends in both camps.—Reuter.

Speculation on Menzies Returning to London

Melbourne, June 8.

Informed quarters speculated yesterday about the suggestion that Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, may return to London for the duration of the war to represent Australia in an Imperial War Cabinet. Mr. Menzies did not indicate his opinion of the plan, but observers suggested that it was not likely he would go unless greater political stability was achieved in Parliament where he now commands a bare majority.—United Press.

Philippines to Get General Licences

Washington, June 8.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced yesterday that general licences will be issued for exportation to the Philippines of all articles and materials designated by President Roosevelt as necessary for national defence, with the exception of arms, ammunition, implements of war, tinplate, scrap, helium, mercury and industrial diamonds. Articles for which no general licences have been issued will have to obtain individual licences.—United Press.

Another American Battleship Slides Down the Ways

Camden, N.J., June 8.

The new 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota was launched yesterday—the third "sea fortress" to move down the ways within three months toward eventual incorporation in the two-ocean fleet.

A minute after the super-dreadnaught had been launched, 500 workmen with Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, officiating, began laying the keel of the 10,000-ton cruiser, Santa Fe. The public was barred from the brief ceremony.

The South Dakota, launched four months ahead of schedule, cost US$70,000,000. It mounts a formidable battery of nine 16-inch guns, and 36 smaller weapons.

It was understood that electric power equipment aboard the warship is now working which is unusual for vessels at the launching stage. The warship was expected to enter service within six to twelve months.

The 16-inch guns have a range of 30 miles and fire shells weighing 2,300 pounds. The battery of 20 5-inch guns use 50-pound shells. A portion of the armour around the deck is six inches thick, while armour in other parts of the ship is four inches thick.—United Press.

Knox Statement

Camden, N.J., June 7.

"We must build the greatest naval force in the world and, at the same time, an air force which would make us invincible," Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared in a speech here today at the launching of the new 35,000-ton battleship U.S.S. South Dakota.

"This battleship has not been built to wage a war but to prevent it." Col. Knox added.—Havas Telemondial.

Heavy Fighting in Shansi Continues

Chungking, June 8.

Heavy fighting is still going on in the Taiyoshan mountains in south-east Shansi, where Chinese 98th Army and 27th Army units are engaging the Japanese in the mountains to the north of the highway between Yuanchu and Chiyuan and also along both sides of the highway between Tunku and Kaoping.

There has been a daily artillery duel between Chinese and Japanese batteries across the Yellow River.

Japanese troops are at present attacking the Chiwanshan mountains in south-west Shansi to the south of the Fen River, to which part of the Chinese forces in the Chungtiaoshan mountains in south Shansi moved after the Japanese push into south Shansi three weeks ago.

Fighting is at present going on in southern Hupeh in the Tamoushan mountains to the south-east of Hsienning and the north-east of Tungshan, which is the base of the Chinese mobile forces there controlling communications between Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

In an effort to clear up Chinese forces in the mountains, Japanese forces in eight columns launched an attack on the mountains on May 25.

Chungking Carries On

Despite the total destruction of their offices by yesterday's bombing, the "Sin Min Pao," a local daily, appeared this morning as usual, publishing an announcement that the paper will carry on despite its difficulties.

It is officially announced that 32 Japanese aircraft participated in yesterday's bombing.

After 27 bombers dropped 100 bombs over the city, five raiders appeared and machine-gunned the city. One of the raiders was badly damaged by Chinese anti-aircraft fire and was unlikely to reach its base.—Reuter.

Bombing in Shantung

Tsingtao, June 6.

Five-hundred Chinese troops in the sector south of Kaichow, eastern Shantung province, were routed yesterday by Japanese forces, field despatches reaching here revealed. The guerillas were reported to have left 42 dead, while 11 were taken prisoner.—Domei.

Air Raids Reviewed

At a Japanese Naval Air Base in Central China, June 7.

Formations of Japanese naval aircraft subjected Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek's wartime capital, to three devastating raids during the period between June 1 and June 6, causing heavy damage to munition stores, industrial plants and government buildings, the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced in its weekly war review.

Fierce raids were carried out against Chungking on June 1, June 2, and June 5, with the last raid continuing until dawn, the communique revealed.

Other bombing raids, according to the communique, were carried out against sectors around Anking, Anhwei province; Tuchang, Kiangsi province, and numerous points round Lake Poyang as well as the Yangtze River basin.—Domei.

U.S. Ship Seizure May Benefit South America

New York, June 8.

The seizure of Axis ships is expected to ease somewhat the dearth of shipping between the United States and Latin America, caused by the requisitioning of vessels by the United States Navy.

Several companies operating to the east coast of South America and to the Pacific Coast Republics and the Caribbean expect to have some seized ships allocated to them to help move export products to United States markets.

Export products are reported to be piled high in some South American docks awaiting shipping space.

According to the "Herald-Tribune," the movement of strategic materials from South America and the Far East, including large supplies of tin, rubber, antimony, copper, manganese and tungsten, has been vitally affected by shipping shortage, and it is assumed that some of the requisitioned tonnage may be employed to move these stores.—Reuter.

Welles Confers with Halifax

Washington, June 8.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, conferred with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, for 30 minutes yesterday concerning the tense situation arising from Franco-German collaboration, but declined to comment on their discussion.—United Press.

Destroyers Battle Against Waves Off German Aircraft

London, June 8.

Details of the sinking of the British destroyer Mashona and fierce air attacks upon the destroyer Tartar, following the sinking of the German warship Bismarck, were revealed yesterday.

The two destroyers were steaming to their base when the first bombers came over in the morning and from then until midnight planes were over in waves except for a lull in the afternoon. The Mashona began sinking in the morning and the Tartar rescued survivors.

Then came a seemingly miraculous lull in the attack. A medical officer of the Mashona worked furiously to ferry the wounded away from the sinking ship on a Carley float—a small raft. The first boat used for this purpose was riddled with holes by the air attack. As the Tartar came up to pick them up the men dived overboard to help their comrades from the Mashona to reach the ship's ladder.

Courageous Act

One young Canadian sub-lieutenant saw one of the Mashona's men in the water wearing a life belt supporting two wounded men. They were drifting rapidly away from the Tartar so the sub-lieutenant tied a line round his waist and dived to the rescue, brought the drifting party to safety.

On aboard the Tartar officers and men of the Mashona took over duties to relieve their rescuers. The Tartar was joined by two other destroyers and when the Germans resumed their attack they first made for one of these.

"Jerry is sending in his second eleven," smilingly remarked the captain of the Mashona as he stood on the bridge of the Tartar with his rescuer.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Queen of the Mob"

Langham .....Ralph Bellamy
Ma Webster .....Blanche Yurka
George Frost .....J. Carrol Naish
Ethel Webster .....Jean Cagney
Bert Webster .....William Henry
Charlie Webster .....Richard Benning
Tom Webster .....Paul Kelly
Eddie Webster .....James Seay
Waring .....Jack Carson

The facile pen of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover supplies the plot for another modern, streamlined morality play in which vice is represented by gangsters and virtue by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. But a novel twist in the conception of the story in "Queen of the Mob," which opened yesterday at the Grand Theatre, saves the film from being just another run-of-the-mill gangster film. The title of the picture, however, gives away the unusual angle of the story—the leader of the gang is none other than an elderly woman, Ma Webster. She is the head of a family of four sons, all of whom take pride in making their living at the end of a gun—that is, all except the "white sheep" of the family; he becomes a lawyer. "Queen of the Mob" deals with the hectic adventures of this family; it follows them from armed robbery to kindnapping and from kidnapping to murder. It eventually ends, of course, with the entire band being wiped out. Out of the large cast, actually only one character stands out; she is Ma Webster, capably portrayed by Miss Blanche Yurka. The rest of the cast is pushed into the background including the veteran Mr. Ralph Bellamy who has no chance to shine, even as a "G-man."—N.B.B.

"Golden Hoofs"

Jane Drake .....Jane Withers
Dean MacArdle .....Charles Rogers
Cornelia .....Katharine Aldridge
Dr. Timothy Drake .....George Irving
Morty Witherspoon .....Buddy Pepper
Mose .....Phillip Hurlick

"Golden Hoofs," which opened at the Metropol Theatre yesterday, did not do credit to Miss Jane Witners, who has for years been considered a feminine Mickey Rooney, either by its story or treatment. Filmed to entertain both the adults and children, the producers used an old theme with a few heart-throbs and a bit of comedy thrown in. The fault of the picture lay in the last named, there being too little of it to make it a comedy and yet without sufficient heart-throbs to be taken seriously. Miss Withers, a stately young miss, gave her usual performance as a likeable youngster in love with a man far older than herself, and brightened the film. The man was played by Mr. Charles Rogers, America's boy friend of a decade ago, a Tyrone Power of the silent era, and he made a pleasant comeback, but it was Mr. George Irving, as an old country doctor, who stole the show by turning in a human performance of a man to whom the life of any man was more important than anything else. Three shorts rounded out the programme.—M.G.

Another Vichy Diplomat Resigns

Managua, June 8.

M. Jean Dreyfus, Vichy Consular agent here, has resigned because he considers that Vichy co-operation with Germany does not represent the best interests of France, according to reports here.

He is said to have added that all French residents in Nicaragua support General Charles de Gaulle.—Reuter.

First bomb shelter to be erected in the United States is under construction—in Hollywood, of course. Producer-Director Edward H. Griffith, who is filming "One Night in Lisbon," action of which starts with an air raid in London, is constructing a huge cavern of safety on a Paramount sound stage.

Japanese Speed-up Hanoi Seizures

Hanoi, June 8.

Japanese military officials continued today to load at an increased tempo the Chinese-American goods seized on May 25 in Haiphong godowns, despite protests by the French Indo-China Government at the time of and since seizure of the goods.

The French admit that they are helpless to interfere because of Japanese pressure. It was recalled that when the Japanese suddenly started seizures, machine-guns were trained on near-by streets and Japanese planes hovered over Haiphong.

More than 10,000 tons of stored goods, including raw materials, metal sheets, trucks, tyres and machinery have been loaded on five cargo boats and taken to Hainan Island.

No Japanese Reply

It was considered noteworthy that the Japanese at no time in the past replied to propositions for settlement of the problem made by owners of the goods through the Indo-China Government. The Japanese, without explanation, advised owners on May 25 to surrender the keys of the godowns. The owners turned in the keys to French officials at Haiphong, and without waiting for further explanation, the Japanese began seizing the goods.

It was understood the U.S. Government has been informed of all details by Mr. Charles Reed, American Consul in Hanoi, in view of the fact that two American concerns—the Far Eastern Trading Corporation and the North American Syndicate—were involved.

The Japanese, following occupation of Indo-China last year, contended the goods were Chinese war materials en route to China and were not American-owned.—United Press.

Indo-China Denies Consent

Hanoi, June 7.

Official quarters here today categorically denied the allegation made by a Japanese news agency that the local authorities had given their approval to the seizure by the Japanese in Haiphong of a large stock of war material and other goods destined for the Chungking Government.

On the contrary, these quarters added, as soon as the plan to remove these goods was known, an energetic protest was lodged by the Government-General of Indo-China and the French Government with the Japanese military authorities. The latter failed to heed the protest and started removing the goods.

Contrary to published reports, no information had been received enabling the Indo-Chinese authorities to ascertain with certainty the destination of these goods shipped in transit by companies or private interests.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Officers Laud Chinese Air Force

Hongkong, June 8.

Brigadier-General Henry Claggett, Lieut.-Col. Harold George, and Commander Edward McDonnel, United States Army and Navy officers who have been in Chungking on an inspection tour, arrived here today from Chungking. The party will proceed to Manila.

"We came, we saw, and we were surprised," Brigadier-General Claggett was reported to have told newspapermen. "China really has an air force." He was further reported to have disclosed that the party had flown more than 8,000 miles over the principal parts of unoccupied China.

Shown Everything

The officer is reported to have told newspapermen that the Chinese had shown them most extensive and complete courtesy and had "shown us absolutely everything."

Brigadier-General Claggett is reported to have declined to discuss the purpose of his visit other than to say that the party had merely come to inspect and study exactly what China had in the way of an air force and aviation facilities. They were reported to have described the Chinese air force as "remarkably able and knows its business."—Domei.

Chungking Seeks to Sell Bonds Here

In addition to various other methods aiming at absorbing the idle capital from both Shanghai and Hongkong, the Chinese Government at Chungking is now reported in Chinese press circles here to be trying to issue public bonds for the same purpose. The Public Bond Department of the Ministry of Finance has been ordered to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out such a policy.

The rich will be persuaded to buy the bonds. Mr. Huang Jentze, chairman of the special committee formed for the purpose of persuading the public to buy the bonds, has gone to Hongkong from Chungking personally to conduct the contribution campaign. He has sent representatives to Shanghai, too, it is said.

He who can persuade a person or persons to buy $2,000 worth of bonds will be given a reward amounting to two per cent. of the money which goes to Chungking's treasury. While reporting the new measure, the "Shun Pao" says that the Chinese government has always been faithful in fulfilling its obligations in respect to both domestic and international loans, quoting statements made by Washington officials to support the assertion.

The idle money which amounts to millions of dollars is causing anxiety among Chinese official circles, because it is blamed for speculation and its resultant increase in the prices of commodities. Both Chungking and Nanking have been paying close attention to it, trying their best to persuade people to make investments in their respective areas.

Bombs on Buckingham Palace Grounds

London, June 8.

British censors permitted it to be revealed yesterday that bombs fell on the grounds at Buckingham Palace during a recent raid. A tree was uprooted but there was little damage to buildings beyond the blowing out of windows in the Palace's post-office and other rooms on the south side.—United Press.

U.S. Withdraws Paris Diplomats

Washington, June 8.

The State Department last night announced it had withdrawn its diplomatic representatives from Paris in accordance with the German request because Paris at present "is in the German zone of operations."—United Press.

Alleged German Orders to U.S. Faked—Berlin

Berlin, June 8.

"They must be fake," exclaimed officials when told of President Roosevelt's statement that secret orders from Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, to his agents in the United States had been intercepted by G-Men.

"The German attitude to the United States is so unequivocably clear that there is no need for secrets," was the comment of the Foreign Office spokesman.

Referring to the President's exposure of a Nazi "peace plot," the spokesman declared: "It is peculiar that Mr. Roosevelt insists on presenting events in such a way as to give the impression that the seriousness of Britain's situation is merely a German propaganda claim. That is not the view of other prominent Americans, and even of some British statesmen."

On Friday President Roosevelt accused Dr. Goebbels of instructing his agents in America to spread rumours that Mr. John Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, had brought a report from London that Britain was ready to sue for peace.—Reuter.

New Rules for Travel In North China

Peiping, June 7.

A series of new regulations governing the travel of foreigners in North China were issued today by the Japanese army headquarters here, and will become effective on June 1.

Under these regulations, foreigners travelling in North China are required to carry with them a travelling permit issued by the Japanese authorities, and it is solely upon presentation of such a permit that they will be able to purchase train tickets or obtain steamship passages.

These permits will be valid for six months from date of application.

Travellers going to any place in Central China other than Nanking or Shanghai will have to proceed to these two cities first and apply there for a permit to continue the rest of their journey.

Travellers coming to North China either from Japan, Shanghai, or Manchoukuo, will have to apply for a travelling permit either in Tientsin, Tsingtao or Shanghai.—Havas Telemondial.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, April 23.

There were not many roses in London today to mark St. George's Day. I suppose because they usually come from the South of France. But in other respects more attention was paid to it than ordinarily. Most of the cartoonists seized gladly on it for topical application with Hitler as a peculiarly repulsive dragon, which seems to me rather rough on the dragon. But, then, like du Maurier's little girl who, on being shown a picture of the Christians thrown to wild beasts in the arena, exclaimed "Oh look, Mummy, there's one poor tiger that hasn't got a Christian," I always rather sympathize with dragons, who always seem to start heavily handicapped by the hero having an invisible coat of mail, or, like Siegfried, a magic sword. But apropos of St. George, who is essentially a man's saint, should not one think of someone appropriate to the times who might be exclusively the patroness of women? St. Barbara, of course, is the patron saint of artillery, and in these days when women spot for gun practice they might claim her. Santa Restituta, a beautiful maiden of North Africa, who spurned the advances of the local Governor, was tied into a skiff by him and turned adrift, but miraculously arrived at the island of Ischia off the bay of Naples, where she is buried. She seems a suitable patroness for the many women, hospital nurses, stewardesses, and just travellers who go down to the sea in ships among the U-boats. And then, of course, here is St. Catherine, whose association with fiery wheels obviously suggests the "blitz." But then her name also suggests other ideas not popular with the young and lovely. I need not tell you the meaning of "coiffer Ste Catherine." Perhaps St. Barbara would be the best all-round patroness. As her day does not come till next December we have time to think it over.

* * *

Willing To Go Without

Mrs. Winant, wife of the new American Ambassador, has arrived to join her husband and has already won good opinions. She told the interviewer that she had brought very little with her, only a small case of cosmetics; she was sure she would get everything she wanted here "and if not, I shall just do without like Englishwomen." The only luxury she confessed to was two dozen pairs of silk stockings, "but then I am rather hard on stockings," she said apologetically. Mrs. Winant is no stranger to London; oddly enough she was here when the last war began and again just before this one started. She is quiet, rather shy and very pleasant. Two days after her arrival she went to a luncheon at which her husband was to speak, but she stood more or less in the background among the guests and made no attempt to take a prominent place. An hour or two after her landing in England "mournful Martha" sounded an alert. She was amazed, she told the reporters, that nobody paid any attention to it. In the big air raid last week the windows of the American Embassy were blown out, and Mrs. Winant is living in a flat next door. This may increase her appetite for finding a country house, of which she talks, but one hardly thinks so. She seems much keener on studying the effects of the air raids and says that there are between thirty and forty organizations in America (think of it!) all making "Bundles for Britain" and all eager to hear from her what the bundles ought to contain.

* * *

The Shopmen's Burden

Speaking of last week's air raid, you may or may not have heard that Christie's, the famous auction rooms, went up in flames. Quantities of pictures, furniture, silver and porcelain were destroyed. But the strong-rooms at the back resisted all the flames, and the jewellery with which they were stuffed was unhurt. The air raids must be an awful nuisance for shopmen. I happened to go yesterday into Benson's the jewellers and watchmakers on Ludgate Hill, who have very large windows and a display as rich as ever it is in peace-time; it was just before closing time and the shopmen were packing away everything in strong cases. They close earlier than in peace-time, but what a work to have to get through at the beginning and end of every day. Most shops have solved the problem by having most of the windows boarded up, leaving a space of perhaps four feet by two for display.

* * *

Sabbath Anomalies

War has not prevented the usual Shakespearean festival from being held at Stratford-on-Avon, with all the usual enthusiasm. Acording to the Germans' account of themselves, their love of culture is so great that they never bomb churches, and as they have always made a great parade of their admiration for Shakespeare they appear to have let the festival alone. Or perhaps to attack it would have meant definitely aiming at a mark, which is contrary to their indiscriminate slaughter principles. The festival has given rise to a sarcastic letter from the "Daily Telegraph's" dramatic critic. Thanks to the "Lord's Day Observance Society" through whose efforts Parliament rejected Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary's proposal to allow theatrical performances on Sunday, it is not permitted to play Shakespeare on that day in the Stratford theatre, but it is permitted to have dance bands and crooners in the same building. Absurdity could hardly go higher. Parliament's decision in the matter was curious. I do not think it represents national feeling; at least one notices that it is strongly disapproved by papers which have always been particularly considerate of the so-called "nonconformist conscience." Apropos of "blue laws" the "Manchester Guardian" tells an amusing story of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., which has laws dating back to 1740 that forbid all "worldly" employment on Sunday. The State House of Representatives rejected a motion to repeal them, whereupon the Attorney General, who took a different view, declared that he would enforce them just to show what they meant. On the next Sunday the police went out and arrested bus drivers, tram and taxi drivers, restaurant and sweetshop keepers, garage hands, the manager of a radio station, and even a parson whose sermon had been broadcast on the ground of being an accomplice in law-breaking. Next day hundreds of people appeared in the police courts. The Attorney General declared that he was only beginning and that every Sunday would grow worse and worse while the law remained as it was. Within four days it had been repealed. Over here the theatrical folk, many of whom are in dire want, are trying to form Sunday performance clubs, to get round the law and enable actors and actresses to make a little money. But the movement has not done much yet.

* * *

Hardships For Women

I have often spoken of the burden placed on British women in losing their nationality if they marry foreigners and the curiously obstinate refusal of Governments to redress this obvious injustice. War, of course, has made the hardship still worse. Recently a deputation of 25 women went to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Home Office to beg him to put matters right. There are in this country some 10,000 British women who have married foreigners—over 1,500 of them German or Austrians, who must rank as aliens. As such they cannot move more than five miles from their homes without a police permit, they may not enter restricted areas, they may not own a bicycle or wireless set. In scores of cases the husbands are not in this country at all, but the wives remain pariahs in their land. To make matters worse, foreign women married to British subjects are not subject to any of the restrictions mentioned. Yet one can imagine in the case of German women that it might be of the first importance that they should be. It is only since 1870 that Englishwomen have thus lost their nationality on marriage. In recent years nineteen countries, including America, have amended their laws on this subject. But the British Government remains as pachydermatous as ever.

We are threatened with a hairpin famine. The Board of Trade has decided that hairpins are a luxury the manufacture of which must cease and already some hairdressers in London are reported to have told their customers that they must bring their own pins when they want a wave and "set." We shall be driven back on the Victorian curlpapers. And then I suppose Whitehall will say that we are wasting paper and forbid that. There is still no real justice for women.

"Keep Your Eye on the New Recruits"

The clothes rationing system will be a matter of no moment to these recruits for the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Proudly bearing their new uniforms and equipment they leave the stores at a West Country training station, with a shining example marching in front.

B. W. A.

Monday, June 9.—Social Service Board 4.45 p.m. Sports Section 3.15 p.m. Needlecraft Section at Headquarters 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 10.—Jumble Sale.

Wednesday, June 11.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. War Work at Headquarters 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, June 12.—Executive Committee 9.30 a.m. War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road. 9 to noon.

Friday, June 13.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road. 9 to noon.

Saturday, June 14.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The next Mahjongg tea at Headquarters will take place on June 17. Tables must be booked in advance.

Those who have entered for the First Aid and Home Nursing Examination are asked to be prompt. The Examinations start at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Lester Hospital.

Civic-Minded Children

That the senior boys and girls in American schools are more alive than English children to their responsibilities as citizens and to the way in which a great democracy works is the opinion of a young schoolmaster from California at present teaching history and English at an English grammar school, under the English Speaking Union's "exchange" scheme.

* * *

Whereas the senior boys in an English secondary school, he said, had perhaps an hour or an hour and a half a week on "civics," the American children that he knew about had five hours a week throughout their six years of high school; two of these five hours, as a rule, are on current events. These "social science" lessons are closely linked with the history curriculum, and he agreed that circumstances made it necessary for American schools to devote more time to history and its related subjects than did similar schools in England; in the town he came from, a typical mid-Californian town of 61,000 inhabitants, half the school population was born of parents who had come from Italy or Poland or Lithuania or the Far East.

School Leaving Age

In California, as in most States of the Union other than those in the "deep South," there is compulsory education to the age of sixteen and compulsory continuation classes from then to eighteen. A boy or girl unable to find employment on leaving school at sixteen is obliged to continue full-time school-work to eighteen. High-school education is free, there are no social distinctions between schools other than those derived from their geographical positions in the town, and an equivalent of the English "public school"—a private boarding-school restricted in class and sex—is almost unknown except for a few old "academies" in the Eastern States. State universities are also cheap and popular: the University of California has about as many undergraduates as Oxford and Cambridge put together and its fees are £10 a year.

* * *

The average American high-school class, therefore, may be more mixed than almost any comparable English form. It is, perhaps, about equally divided between boys and girls, there is a similar division between the foreign and the native-born, and it is more mixed socially. "No one," said the schoolmaster, "thought much of the fact that a millionaire's son sat next to a truck-driver's"; he added, though, that snobbery sometimes came out in the dressing of the older girls.

No Examinations

The greater size of the schools makes possible a greater scope in the curriculum, a tendency strengthened by the fact that there is neither an entrance nor a leaving examination. (University entrance is based on the general quality of a pupil's work througout three years of junior and three years of senior high school.)

* * *

More specialist teachers can be employed in a big school than a small one, and a boy or girl in the senior classes at Roosevelt could learn debating, dramatic art, journalism, musical appreciation, piano-playing, agriculture, or other (to English minds) unusual subjects as part of the ordinary school curriculum. All these counted as acceptable subjects to the University authorities.

* * *

There was a stronger feeling in the United States than in England that the curriculum should be made to fit the pupils' talents' rather than that talents should be forced into a curriculum. In the United States, too, boys and girls were encouraged to link school-work with outside activities, and self-governing school societies were part of the scheme by which American youth was taught the elements of democratic government. American head masters could experiment with curricula; the examination system made experiment almost impossible in England.

When tying up a parcel, damp the string and thus prevent it from slipping. The string will shrink as it dries, and thus make the parcel quite secure.

Lancashire's Oldest Mill Girl

Although 85 is somewhat over the age limit for any uniformed corps, useful work can still be done in civilian garments. This is the third war through which Mary Foley has worked at her loom, and the veteran lady hopes to continue until victory—when she will doubtless down tools for the day—although she refused a holiday on her birthday on which this photograph was taken.

Old Familiar Phrases

Although there are not yet ration cards for words, it is impossible to use now quite as many of them as one would like to print, and here are a few that Mr. Ivor Brown thinks might be axed with advantage.

The further "slimming" of our journals, owing to shortage of material, and the general necessity for cutting down all use of print and paper will doubtless increase the habit of writing in "telegraphese," with its ugly tricks, especially that of dropping the article before nouns. This kind of brevity catches the eye and gives a brisk impression of a lively fellow behind the typewriter but in fact it usually turns out that the writer, having saved five letters by omitting an "an" and a "the," proceeds to waste twenty or thirty by introducing some tired, familiar, worthless adjective: what we save on the cuts we lose on the clichés. Why continue, for example, to call a thud sickening or a silence stony? Do not the nouns suffice?

"Sickening thud," by the way, appears to have no august parentage in Shakespeare or any other famous author, as so many of our more popular clichés do. Mr. Eric Partridge, the untiring lexicographer of our time, in his newly published "Dictionary of Clichés" tells us that "sickening thud" arrived about 1910. It was vivid when it came and it would be grimly accurate and effective now as a description of a bomb-bump heard at a distance. But the epithet has been so overworked as to become a mere cipher. If all thuds are sickening, then none sickens.

"Stony silence," on which Mr. Partridge omits to comment, is even more absurd. A stone in isolation is no more silent than a piece of cloth: when struck or trodden on stones are noisy beyond question. There must have been an original usage of the phrase, which perhaps one ought to remember, by some writer who was telling of a secret cavern or noiseless niche among the crags; but as generally applied in a careless parrot-like way the adjective is ridiculous as well as redundant.

Have We Hearkened?

The Prime Minister, himself a master of that curt and simple style which Oliver Cromwell so strongly used in his dispatches from the field of war and council-room of State, asked us some time ago to be as thrifty of syllables as of food and funds. Have we hearkened? I fancy not. We may plead that this kind of saving is by no means as easy as it sounds. For speech has its habits and formulae, and even the most watchful writer "escapes his own notice," as the Greeks would have said, in using the stereotyped phrase, which is the exact meaning of cliché—that is a thing clicked out by machinery.

Brave efforts have been made to defend the cliché: if I remember rightly, Mr. Robert Lynd has been one of its more brilliant champions. But the argument is confused by the number and variety of clichés. Many, for example, are simply phrases which have stamped themselves on the public mind because of their power, rhythm, or picturesqueness. Shakespeare's texts are, thus regarded, veritable fountains of cliché, and you may protest that, if a phrase is brilliant when forged, it is true metal for all time. But that is surely false. The phrase has ceased to do its work when the vividness or audacity of the metaphor is no longer noticed by the users. It has as little edge on it as a hard-used razor-blade.

Thus, if you sit back and view, as though you had never seen them before, the familiar clichés taken from the Bible or the poets you will be astonished at their beauty or subtlety or gaunt, overwhelming power. It is the curse of the cliché that it has blinded the public to these qualities. So simple an image as "Beggar'd all description" was remarkable when Shakespeare applied it to the dazzling appearance of Cleopatra in her barge, but now it has been turned into a faded metaphor, without vividness or value. So also with such mighty and menacing words of Scripture as "howling wilderness" or "ravening wolves." We have cried those wolves too often till they are no more terrible than cats. The virtue has gone out of such phrases. Let them rest until they come fresh to our ears with their power and majesty restored.

Drifting United

There is an evident pleasure in the doubling of terms. Shakespeare, here more fascinated by wealth of sound than added meaning, was always at this trick. It suits the sense of rhythm to add slings to arrows, just as the heat of the day sounds all the hotter for becoming "heat and burden." (A common misquotation for "burden and heat.") In ordinary times, when words need not be counted so thriftily, I see no vice in this habit of the repetition if it really adds to the weight and trims the balance of the sentence. Quality of sound can be as precious to speech as meaning itself. But there are many doublings which are pure cliché.

There is, for example, a curious and common attachment of the mind to phrases of this order whose components may mean almost nothing to the user, if employed in separation. How many of the thousands who talk of the Biblical "jot and tittle" know what "a tittle" is, or would ask for a tittle of cheese at the grocer's? "Tittle" happens to be "a small stroke or point in writing or printing." So it came to mean something tiny. But it is now almost dead except in the reviving company of "jot." And how many of the jot-and-tittlers know that "jot" is also a printing word, being a corruption of the Greek "iota," the smallest of the alphabet's letters? But "jot and tittle" remains in frequent usage, a perfect example of the double-barrelled cliché. Not even the direst paper-shortage will set these twain asunder. Like flotsam and jetsam, they drift united on the tide of speech.

"Few and far between" is another example of a double-barrelled phrase always rather pompous and now, for the journalist, a mockery as well. Not only must his words be fewer, but packed far closer too.

Bundles For Britain

A writer in a London paper gives a short account of the "British end" of the Bundles for Britain movement. At the time he wrote the American Embassy in London was unable to give him the address of their headquarters. As Mrs. Winant, the wife of the American Ambassador, has now been placed at the head of the "British end," one imagines that the address of the headquarters of the association is now in the Embassy files.

I have been inquiring into the British end of the Bundles for Britain movement, which has 700 branches in America and 650,000 voluntary workers.

Mrs. Churchlil has been known as the honorary sponsor, but the London staff have remained anonymous. Even the American Embassy were unable to give me the address of their headquarters.

I found them tucked away in the precincts of Dean's-yard, Westminster. The offices are in a pleasant, two-storey house with a yellow brick front and a bright green door.

The house has been lent by Mrs. Beatrice Rathbone, widow of Flying-officer John Rathbone, who succeeded her husband as M.P. for Bodmin.

Million Woolies

The accredited representative here of Bundles for Britain is Mrs. Edward R. Murrow, the wife of an American broadcaster in London.

Helping her are Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Audrey Elworthy, wife of Acting Wing-commander S. C. Elworthy, D.F.C., A.F.C., who has been seconded to Bundles for Britain by the Mechanised Transport Corps, and Mrs. Ernestine Carter, wife of Mr. John Carter, London director of Scribner's and an assistant director of censorship.

Mrs. Elworthy and Mrs. Carter tour the country, visiting hospitals to learn what funds and supplies are needed. Full reports are sent to New York and each hospital is then adopted by one or more American brances.

So far, £44,000 in cash has been received, and nearly a million knitted articles, 20,000 hospital garments, 350,000 surgical instruments, 58 mobile canteens and 22 ambulances.

Window Knitters

Bundles for Britain was founded by Mrs. Natalie Wales Latham, a dark-haired, good-looking young woman prominent in New York society.

Just over a year ago, after receiving an encouraging letter from Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Latham persuaded an insurance firm to provide her with office space in Park-avenue. She rounded up three friends to sit in the window and knit. Then she went to a Brooklyn warehouse and bought a bale of wool.

"We intended to give the wool to anyone who would take it and knit," she says, "but most people insisted on paying for it."

Dress Design in England

Design in dress, both in England and in the United States, is standing still and not only because of the war. The falling out of French design is revealing immense gaps which the United States attempts to fill by turning to periods. England is carrying on as before with, here and there, attempts at original design showing promise of better things. The design of the children's dresses promoted by the Cotton Board for export purposes could not have been bettered; some sports clothes—tweeds, knitted goods, and business-silks—also show merit. Otherwise, both England and the United States have looked largely to France for design and, curiously enough, have been rather proud of their dependence.

* * *

Shortage of materials and dependence on its own ideas might be used as a considerable stimulus to British dress design. It might thereby become as sure of its women's clothes as of its men's and children's. Compared with some nations, Britain is lazy-minded, preferring not to think where such things as design are involved. The Briton is rather like the woman who said of her doctor that he was no good at diagnosis but excellent at treatment. That is to say, the idea behind the thing is considered of less account than the thing which could exist without it. Design is not cutting out and making up. It is sitting down and thinking; it is observing and catching out of the air that which is floating formlessly by until it is so caught. Deprived of its French crutch, English design might well be compelled to walk alone—even to run ahead and use its manifest advantages. Design applies just as much to dress as to grander projects, such, for instance, as architecture. The French, men and women, have always taken dress seriously. The English really only take men's dress seriously. If women's dress were taken as seriously, if it were not, at bottom, considered a trifle frivolous, a trifle derogatory to nobility of character, it would improve vastly.

* * *

Design, whether for building cathedrals or for promoting a new suit, requires the best talents. It can be supplemented by good tailoring; it can be enormously enhanced by beauty of materials—indeed, materials may almost be the design. Short of this very best, English design will not only fail to capture foreign markets; it will fail to exist. This period, which in default of stuffs, in default of labour, in default of everything which makes things easy, instead of being a magnificent opportunity for the thought from which everything springs, may land us in one dullness after another until, at the end, we are again compelled to look elsewhere for what we want.

Thought Behind Design

And, of course, we shall look. Few women do not desire beauty of dress. Few women do not wonder a little wistfully when they see it in action. At the moment, with dress growing daily more monotonous, there is inspiration to be had everywhere. Some few have found it rather literally in the gardening bout and have made their buttons into carrots and turnips. But take the matter of uniform. Why does it look well? Partly because of repetition which saves thinking, but partly also because on a dress which thousands are to wear more thought has been lavished and tradition has been more used than in something more transient. Uniform indicates to the layman the minimum, the concentrated, the good suit, plainly and accommodatingly cut. It indicates fittings that cohere. It indicates the importance of a colour scheme. Shortage and dearness of material again indicate the necessity for the best thought and the most lasting lines. The natural shoulder, for instance, makes for comfort and for adaptability within a coat, and, instead of the excrescences everywhere which were first made popular by a Parisian designer and which take up extra material, it seems time to revert again to good line without extraneous distractions. In times of plenty bad taste, or rather no taste, or eccentricity may be amusing for a moment. Now there is no place for it.

* * *

Dresses look best when they adorn movement. Front pleats in skirts are always attractive for their movement and they are gradually prevailing. English design in stuffs has improved enormously since thought has been taken over it as well as manufacture. This design can be carried on into the structure, the cut. What is essential to the good dressing of no matter whom is the thought behind it and a refusal to back on the thought of someone else, which, no matter how good, is second-hand and therefore lifeless. That is why French clothes so often do not suit English people. That is why English people, except in traditional clothes, do not dress of a piece. And that is why the export trade must suffer, since it will be only promoting original ideas at one or two removes instead of straight from the source, unless English design is made more of than is at present the case.

Cool Drinks for Summer

Barley Water

Wash barley very well, taking care to remove all the starch. It is a good idea to rub it well with the hands in the water in which it is washed. Allow 1 tablespoon barley to each quart boiling water and boil rapidly for 20 minutes, adding a few slices of lemon during the boiling. Allow to cool, add fruit juices and sugar to taste. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Fruit Punch

Make some China tea and measure 1 pint. Strain into a basin into which you have measured ½ lb. sugar, stir until sugar is dissolved. Allow it to become quite cold. Place a block of ice in punch bowl and strain over the tea 1 pint orange juice and ½ pint lemon juice. Add 4 tablespoons maraschino, 2 pints ginger ale, 2 pints soda-water, and 1 pint lemonade. Decorate punch bowl with thin slices of orange and fresh sprigs of mint.

Orange Milk Shake

Mix together 3 cups orange juice, 2 cups grapefruit juice, 1 cup water in which ¼ cup castor sugar has been dissolved, a pinch salt, and, if liked, a few drops almond essence. Lastly add 1½ cups evaporated milk and 2 cups ice, broken into very small pieces. Place into a large jar and mix well. This is a delicious hot-day drink.

Ginger Punch

Boil for 20 minutes 1 quart water, 1 cup sugar, and ½ cup ginger syrup. Allow to become quite cold, then add the following: One cup orange juice, ½ cup lemon juice, ½ cup finely-chopped preserved ginger (optional), 1 bottle lemonade, and 2 pints soda-water. Serve very cold.

Grape Juice Punch

To each bottle grape juice add 4 tablespoons sugar, half cup lime juice, one pint bottle lemonade, and two pints soda-water. Pour contents over a large block ice, and serve thoroughly cold.

Pineapple Cup

Mix together 4 cups cold strained tea, the juice of 6 oranges and 6 lemons. Boil together 1 medium grated pineapple, 4 level cups sugar, 8 cups water for 20 minutes. Allow to cool, then add fruit juices, tea, etc. Pour over a block of ice and decorate with slices of fruit.

Crown Hosiery Bargains

The women of Shanghai are not rationed in silk stockings—and that is a blessing that they must count very highly. But they are, alas, required to pay very very much more for the beauty of their silken hose. This is where a good fairy has stepped in to Crown Hosiery, 239 Route Cardinal Mercier, and persuaded the management to let the ladies have their silk stockings ("just for a few days") very very much cheaper, to celebrate Crown Hosiery's third anniversary—a nice birthday present to its customers. So the Encore stocking, for example, may be bought at $5.50—the Atlanta (suggestive of the most elegant legs) at $7.50. Every desired shade is to be found in all makes. For the energetic there is the service weight that will get a woman home at the end of the day with toes and heels still holeless and no ladder on the leg. The enchantment of the filmy variety is best preserved by a more leisured life, as every woman knows—but Crown Hosiery also knows that even the hardiest woman will be moved to treat their weblike wares as they deserve to be treated, and so they do not hesitate to offer them on this their birthday sale.

There are other things to be found at Crown Hosiery—scarves and pearls, for instance, most pleasing to the eye.

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES

In these days of strain and worry many women, and men too, are living under the shadow of nerves. They are fearful of the future, unsettled, easily exhausted, self-conscious, suffer from sleeplessness and frequent headaches; their condition may be summed up in the one word "Nerves".

If you are suffering from "Nerves," take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the famous tonic remedy which has restored radiant health to countless thousands of men and women.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create the rich, red blood which nourishes the whole nervous system. They are equally beneficial in cases of indigestion, premature ageing, rheumatic troubles and the special ailments of women.

Do not delay but start yourself on the road to health to-day with this world-famous blood and nerve tonic.

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Strengthen the nerves.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

"Norfolk Howards":

Whence the Name

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a new-comer to Shanghai I should be most interested to learn the origin of the term "Norfolk Howards" as applied to bed bugs Would you or any of your readers please enlighten me.

GRIFFIN.

Shanghai, June 8

***On June 28, 1862, an advertisement appeared in "The Times" to the following effect:—

I, Norfolk Howard, heretofore called and known by the name of Joshua Bug, late of Epsom in the county of Surrey, now of Wakefield in the county of York and landlord of the Swan Tavern in the same county, hereby give notice that on the 20th day of this present month... I did wholly abandon the name of Bug and assumed, took and used and am determined to be called and known by the name of Norfolk Howard only.....duly enrolled by me in the High Court of Chancery. —ED.

Situation Vacant:

And Unreturned Photographs

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—On May 25, there appeared an advertisement in your esteemed paper about a vacancy in a Shanghai enterprise. A "passport photograph which will be returned" was asked. I answered this advertisement. Since I did not have a passport photograph I sent a larger one. So far I have not heard anything about the affair. It is not only not fair not to keep a promise but photographs are very expensive now. it is a financial question too to somebody who is not employed in these difficult times. Besides this is not agreeable for a young girl not to know who is in possession of her photograph and what is going to be done with it.

L. L.

Shanghai, June 7.

Motor Horn Nuisance:

Bull Dog Spirit

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—There are many who complain that the Council are difficult to move and very slow in moving. But once they get their teeth into something they never let go. Is this the bull dog spirit?

The campaign against hooting has run its week. no more leaflets are being distributed and the banners that waved proudly across the streets have gone. That is most of them have gone. There is still one looking very folorn It hangs on Weihaiwei Road near Seymour. Perhaps the fact that it is next to the residence of the Japanese Consul-General has something to do with this noise preventing attempt.

HOOTER.

Shanghai, June 6.

S.A.T.A. Hospital:

Two Hundred Free Beds

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—With reference to an admission allegedly made by Dr Lee S. Huizenga, Honorary Secretary of our Association and Superintendent of our two hospitals, that our hospital with 200 beds at Brenan Road was making full charges, as appeared in today's issue of the "North-China Daily News," we beg to point out that our Tuberculosis Hospital at 37B Brenan Road has 230 beds all of which are entirely free.

SHANGHAI ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

Shanghai, June 7.

S.A.T.A. Appeal:

Furniture for Hospital

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association is urgently in need of beds, mattresses, tables, chairs, refrigerator, bookcases, cupboards, or any hospital furniture for the Shanghai Hospital at 172 Route Ghisi to tide over its present difficulties. Gifts or loans of such articles will be gratefully appreciated

We thank you for having this letter published as early as possible as you have been good enough to help us on all occasions.

SHANGHAI ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

Shanghai, June 7.

Portuguese Disbelieve Peace Rumours

Lisbon, June 8.

The newspaper "Republica" expressed disbelief in an editorial today of any foundation for rumours that the United States Ambassador in London, Mr. John Winant, was a vehicle for the latest German peace campaign.

It added that two seconds of reflection were sufficient to convince anybody that President Roosevelt was the last person to choose to act as an intermediary.—Reuter.

U.S. War Veterans to Enter Defence Work

Washington, June 8.

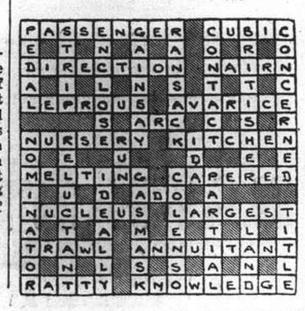
The American Legion, organization of veterans of the last war, has informed President Roosevelt that it is ready with a plan of participation by 1,000,000 veterans in civilian defence units now being organized throughout the nation for air raid warning and fire fighting services.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JUNE 9, 1871

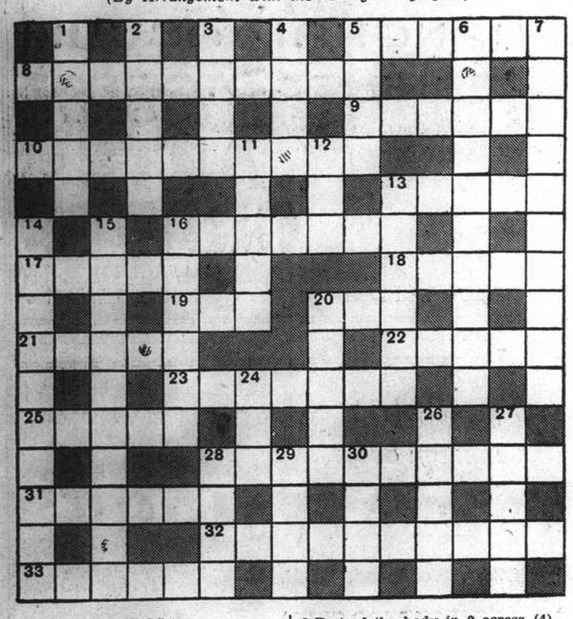
A great match at billiards has been played this week between W. Cook, jun., and J. Roberts, senior, at St. James's Hall. The contest was 2,000 up, Cook conceding a start of 200 points. In addition to the "law" allowed, Roberts during the early portion of the game increased his advantage by nearly 300 points, but soon after entering the thirteenth hundred, Cook took the lead, and never afterwards being passed, won by 400 points. Cook's play may well be described as magnificent. Aided by the deadly spot-stroke, he made a break of 151 and afterwards won the game with an unfinished break of 263, including no less than 78 spot-strokes. From side to side of the table he swung with the regularity of a pendulum, and the quickness with which he took aim and played was no less remarkable than the wonderful precision of each shot. Robert's score at the end was 1,591, and the game lasted four hours and forty-three minutes. The ex-champion played a splendid game, but he was beaten, as the opponents of the spot-shot would say, by the very stroke he introduced—like Frankenstein, by a monster of his own creation.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 615



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 516

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

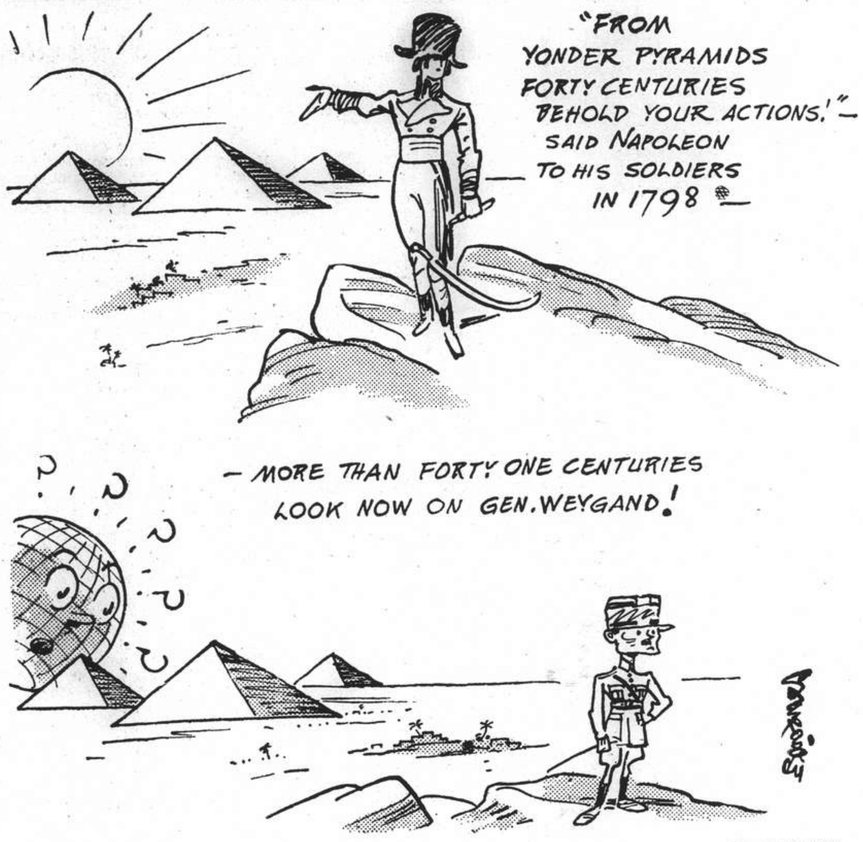


ACROSS

5 Many snakes used in necklaces (6)
8 Describes a narrow shave (or a moment in a relay race) (10)
9 One of the tribes (6)
10 Dog and soil gone wrong at last make this churl (10)
13 In deed this is sad (5)
16 More than a smile and less than a guffaw (7)
17 This starts in curious ways (5)
18 Postpone (5)
19 Tree found with ore on land (3)
20 The form of soil in 10 across (3)
21 A little British isle (5)
22 Are they gaol-breakers here in Africa? (5)
23 "Heads!" (7)
25 This kind are females (5)
28 Improvises advice how to keep the work going on (10)
31 The scene of events (6)
32 This tool their place in many a wheel (10)
33 The shine that shows nationality (6)

DOWN

1 Premium that is mainly a responsibility (5)
2 He has his place in a boy scouts' camp (5)
3 Part of the body in 8 across (4)
4 Tool that needs a skilled man to use it well (4)
5 This food does not find favour with hikers (4)
6 The ends of a subterranean refuge make this (10)
7 It is the emphasis as well as her effort that makes a possible Prima Donna (10)
11 British Field Marshal (5)
12 Tree (3)
13 Hawk (6)
14 If you have this under your head you may be more comfortable in bed (or less!) (10)
15 "Coalmine Co." (anag.) (10)
16 Study round the light for a bit of artist's material (6)
20 This inventor needed fifty to make a bit (5)
24 This shows the route in aviation (3)
26 There seems some doubt about this power (5)
27 This has different meanings to the cooper and the musician (5)
28 The schoolboy described this as the part of the net that wasn't there (4)
29 "The first and wisest of them all professed to —— this only that he nothing knew," said Milton of Socrates (4)
30 Dish (of occidental origin) (4)



Quo Vadis?

Administration Urges Lowering of Draft Bars

Washington, June 8.

High Administration officials are using the World War edict of President Woodrow Wilson to "work or fight" as precedent for plans to ask President Roosevelt to withdraw draft deferments of workmen engaged in strikes at defence plants, it was learned yesterday.

It was understood that officials believe the President is authorized to so act under the Selective Service (conscription) Act.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1400kc.
P. O. Box 433. Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

12.00 Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 News in French
7.45 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and Talk (Conditions Permitting)
8.30 Star Discs—Jeannette Macdonald—Nelson Eddy—the Bohemians
9.00 News in English followed by B.B.C Programme and Local Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Musical Atlas—Songs and Music of Many Lands
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

Main items on this evening's London programme which can be heard on the 16 (GSV) and 19 (GSP) metre bands (and also on the 25 (GSD) metre band after 10.45 p.m.) are:—

8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 A parlour Game arranged by Neil Munro.
9.15 A Radio Review, "Quiet Please."
10.00 News.
10.15 Stanley Holloway
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall.
11.30 The Man Shakespeare.
12.30 Scottish Omnibus.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 42.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. On the history of French music, Camille Saint-Saens (2).
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Modern French music.

Saint-Saëns: Concerto in A minor; Ravel: Introduction and Allegro; Ravel: Concerto for piano and orchestra; Ravel: Tzigane; Honneger: Summer Pastoral; Witkovsky: Poem of the house.

Gibraltar Fully Prepared for Any Assault by Enemy

Gibraltar, May 8.

Britain's mighty rock fortress guarding the Western Mediterranean is prepared for any German attack from Spanish soil which a neutral military expert has said would cost the invaders 150,000 men.

Reports that the Nazi armies will attempt to conquer the citadel failed to excite military authorities, who believe years of preparation and newly-completed secret defence devices have made the 1,400-foot peak as nearly impregnable as any natural fortress can be.

Like a battleship, the fortress is stripped for action. It long has been apparent that Gibraltar must be held if Britain is to keep control of the approach to North Africa and the Near East, and plans have been completed to defend the rock against every conceivable form of assault or siege.

A gigantic network of obstacles—many of them deep secrets—has been completed along the sandy isthmus between the Spanish mainland and the rock.

Gunners' View Cleared

All buildings between the frontier and the rock have just been demolished, so any attacking force would be vulnerable to a merciless shelling by guns concealed in the practically bomb-proof calcerous rock. There is nothing to obstruct the view of the defending gunners.

The land approach from La Linea, Spain, is studded with mines and any German invaders would have to negotiate the Spanish defence line built during the Civil War by German engineers. While the invaders were manœuvring through the Spanish defences, they would be wide open to shelling.

The Spanish press asserts that Gibraltar's chief defence from land attack is a newly-finished canal system isolating the British territory from the mainland.

Most of the civilian population of several thousand persons, mostly women and children, was evacuated long ago, and the garrison and remaining civilians are prepared for a siege which could go on indefinitely.

There is a danger of repeated bombing, because the rock is vulnerable to air attack since it lacks land bases for defence planes. But the inhabitants can withdraw into the deep catacombs and lofty chambers carved from the rock where bombs never could touch them.

Subterranean City

Gibraltar has been transformed into a great subterranean city, with hospitals, supply shops, food and munitions stores protected by hundreds of feet of extremely hard rock.

Many persons believe that the enormous supplies of munitions and food stored away in underground vaults make Gibraltar virtually siege-proof.

Gun emplacements and other devices to ward off attack by sea, are prepared in equal strength to those on the north face of the rock, facing the land approach. Anti-aircraft batteries have been installed to drive off attacking planes, or keep them at a great height.

Social life within the Gibraltar colony is strictly curtailed under the shadow of impending assault or siege, but the populace keeps calm and cheerful and goes about its business as usual. The troops train hard all day, then relax in cafes or attend the movies or theatres at night.

Every day 1,000 Spaniards come across the frontier to Gibraltar to receive food.—United Press.

U.S. Navy May Receive Men Through Draft

Washington, June 8.

Persons familiar with the Navy's present needs in manpower say that the selective service system, which thus far has been supplying men only for military service, may be called upon soon to help the Navy maintain the fast growing fleet of auxiliary vessels and numerous new shore bases.

It is pointed out that the percentage of re-enlistments has declined in recent months because of the attractions of civilian defence work.—Reuter.

Ex-Kaiser's Pastor To Conduct Funeral

Berlin, June 8.

D.N.B., official Germans news agency, reported from Doorn, Holland yesterday that Dr. Bruno Doehring, former pastor to Wilhelm II, will conduct the funeral ceremonies when the former German Emperor is buried tomorrow.

Dr. Doehring is still pastor of a well-known Evangelical Cathedral in the Berlin Lustgarden opposite the Imperial Palace, and the former Kaiser and his court always attended services there.

All of the ex-Kaiser's children and nearly all of his relatives have already arrived at Doorn, D.N.B. stated.—United Press.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on June 6. H.—Hongkew Market and Shops in Hongkew District. W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

BEEF	H.	W.	F.C.
Rib	3.60	3.80	3.70
Rump	4.00	4.20	3.70
Sirloin	4.00	4.20	—
Soup	2.40	2.50	2.50
Suet	2.00	2.50	1.00
MUTTON			
Lamb	1.80	1.80	1.80
Gigot	1.50	1.80	1.80
PORK			
Lard	1.50	2.00	1.50
Leg	2.50	3.00	0.87
Cutlet	3.00	3.00	2.17
Should.	2.40	3.00	2.17
VEAL			
Cutlets	4.00	4.00	—
BUFFALO			
Rump	3.40	2.80	2.80
Soup	2.00	2.00	1.80
Goat	—	—	1.50
PREPARED MEAT			
Bacon	3.00	3.00	2.70
Ham F.	5.00	4.00	4.70
Ham C.	2.56	3.20	2.90
S. pork	1.68	1.60	1.50
FISH			
Carp	—	1.10	1.10
,, live	—	2.50	—
Cod	1.10	1.10	1.25
Eel live	2.00	1.40	0.80
M'darin	2.20	2.20	1.60
Prawns	0.45	0.40	0.45
Salmon	1.70	2.00	—
Soles N.	1.10	1.00	1.00
W'bait	1.00	1.20	0.90
Yellow	0.60	0.60	0.50
SALTED FISH			
Herring	1.00	0.70	0.75
Ribbon	0.70	0.70	0.55
Salmon	1.20	1.20	1.10
POULTRY AND EGGS			
Chick	3.20	3.00	2.80
Duck	8.00	7.50	6.00
Eggs	2.40	2.00	2.00
FRUIT			
Apples	1.20	1.00	1.00
Bananas	0.70	0.70	0.80
Lemons	0.60	0.60	0.60
Oranges	—	—	—
,, Imp.	7.20	7.00	7.20
Pears	—	—	1.20

VEGETABLES	H.	W.	F.C.
B'boo	0.70	0.70	0.60
Beans	0.30	0.70	0.40
B'troot	0.20	0.25	0.20
C'bage	0.10	0.10	0.06
,, F.	0.10	0.20	0.12
,, S.	0.15	0.20	0.15
Carrots	0.30	0.40	0.40
Onions	0.20	0.25	0.15
Potatoes	0.45	0.48	0.50
Spinach	0.10	0.20	0.15
To'toes	1.50	2.00	1.20
Turnips	0.12	0.15	0.10
GROCERY			
Coffee	4.00	3.40	3.60
F'lour A.	0.75	0.72	0.70
,, C.	0.70	0.61	0.68
Macar.	1.20	1.30	1.10
Noodles	0.62	0.52	0.57
Salt T.	0.56	0.60	0.50
,, C.	0.56	0.42	0.45
Sugar T.	0.90	1.05	0.90
,, H.	0.76	0.85	0.80
Tea C.	6.00	6.00	3.60
OIL AND BEAN CURD			
Bean	0.22	0.30	0.10
Salad	1.85	2.38	1.80
Soya	1.20	1.18	1.26
MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD			
Milk, A.	1.15	1.10	1.15
,, B.	0.70	0.83	0.60
,, A.T.T.	1.20	1.13	—
Milk	2.00	4.25	2.00
Butter	8.20	8.00	8.20
Margar.	2.10	2.05	2.20
Bread	0.75	0.75	0.75
SOAPS			
Toilet	0.50	0.90	0.90
Wash.	0.75	1.10	1.20
RICE			
K'mee	0.79	0.75	0.75
Foreign	0.70	0.65	0.63
COAL AND FUEL			
Anthrac.	430	440	450
Kitchen	420	440	460
Brique.	16	17	17
Char.	50	—	47
Wood	—	0.60	1.00
K'sene	1.20	1.24	1.36

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sale by public auction, of various articles confiscated by the Portuguese Consular Court, particulars of which may be found at the Portuguese Consulate General, will take place at the Consulate General premises on June 16, at 11 a.m.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, June 6, 1941. 13136

USE TI-TREE OIL SOAP THIS SUMMER

Here is a Soap which has long been in demand, a Soap that has powerful germicidal properties and yet can be used daily as a face and bath soap.

'AUSTRALIAN TI-TREE OIL' SOAP

will prevent or relieve common Skin Eruptions, Prickly Heat, Hongkong Foot, etc. Use it for cuts, abrasions or sores.

Pleasantly destroys body odours and gives youthfulness and softness to the skin.

$2.90 per cake at all pharmacies

WATSONS

L. MOORE & Co., LTD.

Established in Shanghai 1874 *Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances*

FIRE LOSS ASSESSORS AND AUCTIONEERS

STORAGE TERMS ON APPLICATION *Branch Office:* TOPLIS & HARDING

88 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.

In Rear Salesroom—Now On View

On Tuesday, June 10, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Gents' and Lady's Clothing, Furniture and Sundries

In Main Salesroom—On View Tuesday

On Wednesday, June 11, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Household and Office Furniture and Sundries

Noël, Murray & Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS

Will sell by public auction under instructions from the concerned

IN OUR SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)

On Tuesday, June 10, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Household, Office and Blackwood Furniture, "Royal" Typewriter, Electric Refrigerator, Glass and Crockery Ware, Clothing, etc., also,

103 Bags Australian Wheat (Damaged)
17 x 2 cwt. Bags Sulphate of Alumina (Damaged)
5 Bales One-side coated green Art Printing Paper, 31" x 43"
40 Pieces Printed Voile, 30 Pieces Muslin piece goods
10 Pieces Strip Cotton piece goods (For chair and sofa material)
A Quantity of Assorted Pencils, Hardware, Plate glass, etc.

ON VIEW MONDAY

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

The Chinese Auctioneering Co., Ltd.

Will sell by Public Auction in their Salesroom

No. 151, Peking Road

On Wednesday, June 11, 1941, at 2 p.m.

The undermentioned goods:—

Raw Silk, Pigs Bristles, cotton piece goods, medicine, brandy, coffee, sugar, birds nests white, silk piece goods, Ceylon tea, ovaline sauce, cheese, kingfishers feathers, shoe laces, porcelain colours, rubber and canvas belting, buttons, drawing pins, razors, hair clips, press studs, cotton yarn, kerosene oil, raincoats, leather, raisins, etc., etc.

x8273

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the economical use of Gas by all consumers, will, apart from any direct saving, enable the Gas manufacturing plant to be operated on a more economical basis, and will assist the Company in keeping the surcharge on the price of Gas as low as possible.

A very mild and mellow blend of choicest Empire and exotic Pipe Tobaccos

Packed in double-covered tins to keep the tobacco always fresh

Mild, Medium and Full

2 oz	$ 3.15
4 oz	$ 5.85
8 oz	$10.80
16 oz	$19.80

Obtainable at

C. INGENOHL'S CIGAR STORES

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPOSE

The past week saw on the part of the enemy propagandists an endeavour to create the impression throughout the world that Great Britain was anxious to talk peace. First it was suggested that Rudolf Hess had fled to Britain for the purpose of disclosing German peace terms, and later it was alleged that Mr. John Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, had taken a peace offer to Washington. That was very definitely denied by President Roosevelt in the following direct quotation: "Not even the tenth cousin of a peace offer or any discussion of peace. Absolutely nothing like it—provided you use this not as a denial by the President, but an accusation by the President." That accusation was clearly levelled against enemy propagandists who regard it as essential to their plans that the impression should get abroad that Britain was ready to talk terms. It is to be noted that whenever the Germans gain some local success rumours of peace are sedulously cultivated and the conquest of Crete has proved no exception to the general rule. Doubtless the Germans would like to see an early termination of the war with the spoils they have already secured remaining in their hands.

But there is in Great Britain no intention of talking peace with Germany until Hitler and his accomplices have been removed from power and their places taken by men in whom it might be possible to place some degree of trust. It may not be easy to find such men, for the doctrines of Hitler have so deeply penetrated through all strata of the German social structure that it may prove difficult to find men who reject the lie and the refusal to honour obligations as counters in the conduct of international affairs. What President Roosevelt and American leaders fully understand, and what the Axis Powers and their sympathizers completely fail to comprehend is that the people of the British Empire are staunchly behind the British Government in its determination to carry on this war to the only conclusion which can be acceptable to the democracies. The rule of law has to be re-established, former international moralities have to be restored, old liberties vindicated in a general atmosphere of security.

This is obviously impossible so long as there are men at the heads of nations willing and anxious to satisfy their inordinate ambitions regardless of the enormous cost in blood and treasure, and until those men have been driven from power this war must and shall continue. President Roosevelt made no bones about making it quite plain that he was fully apprised of the German scheme. He had upon his desk at the time he made his accusation to the Press two orders issued by the Berlin propaganda machine to its agents in the United States, one to stress the contention that Germany had no thought of ever doing anything against the western hemisphere and the other to spread a report that Mr. Winant had brought the news to the United States that "Britain was about all in and was talking peace." The President's revelation is far more effective than any denial from Great Britain could possibly have been, and the German scheme stands revealed in all its nakedness for men to know it for what it is. It is to be expected that as the months pass and Great Britain and her Allies grow in the strength which increased assistance from the United States will inevitably give them, there will be further peace offensives on the part of the enemy.

It is quite clear why this should be the case. Once parity in the air has been secured as a prelude to ultimate superiority in numbers of machines and quality the day of reckoning for the enemy will have arrived. There were indications last week that Hitler fully realized that, namely in the evacuation of millions of children from Germany into Czechoslovakia. He realizes that his air force will have just as much trouble driving off British raiders as the R.A.F. has had in dealing with German air onslaughts. With parity almost in sight he understands that it is only a question of time before retribution will be meted out, and though these peace offensives are foredoomed to failure the Axis Powers may be expected to continue making them in the hope that sooner or later one might succeed. It is a vain hope, but, perhaps, there is some value to these manœuvres in connection with the domestic situation in the Axis countries. They may serve for the time being to bolster up *moral* but if the method is repeated too often even there it may fail of its purpose.

THE WEYGAND MYSTERY

There is, owing to the conflicting nature of the reports coming to hand, considerable mystery as to what has been happening in connection with General Weygand's visit to Vichy. From New York it is reported that he has frustrated any plans which Vichy might have had for actual military collaboration with Germany and Italy, and made it quite plain that French Africa would not follow Vichy into any military venture against Britain, or the United States. It is reported that he insisted that France should refuse to give Germany big stocks of motor trucks, petrol, aeroplane motors, anti-aircraft batteries and munitions now in the French colonies which Germany needs for her Libyan campaign. The General pointed out that since munitions plants in France had been dismantled there would be no fresh stocks to replace those at present in Africa, and he is too good a soldier to overlook the fact that the French colonial armies without munitions would become a negligible factor so far as Germany is concerned.

On the other hand the United Press correspondent in London reports that conflicting stories are current regarding the alleged capitulation of General Weygand to the extreme pro-German faction of the Vichy Government, speculation remaining as to how far General Weygand would be prepared to throw the colonial resources of the French Empire against Great Britain. From Madrid comes the report that Germany has demanded the dismissal of General Weygand. This was denied by Vichy, though it was also reported that the General had threatened to resist any further German penetration into North Africa. General Weygand, who is reported to have flown back to his post, can afford to be rather more independent that anyone in Vichy, but it is not to be assumed that Admiral Darlan and his fellows have yielded as they have to Germany merely because of pressure, but because they hope personally to secure greater benefits from closer collaboration with the Nazis than they could ever obtain by sticking strictly to the terms of the Armistice.

Admiral Darlan, whose conception of French national honour is so widely different from that of Marshal Petain and General Weygand, is quite prepared to deliver his country bound hand and foot over to the enemy. General Weygand according to some reports is not willing to take any part in the process, and the probabilities are that this version of the matter is the correct one. He can defend the French colonial empire if it is attacked, and the very fact that he might do so is in itself having a deterrent effect upon any desire of the Germans to force the issue. Nothing would suit the Germans better than for the French troops in North Africa to be used in the expected invasion of Egypt out of Libya. Nothing, it may be added, would be more disgraceful on the part of the French. It is possible that, if General Weygand has frustrated the schemes of the Vichy Government, there may be some modification of the relations at present existing between Washington and Vichy. The trend of the latter's policy vis-à-vis of Germany has led to very considerably stiffening of the American attitude towards France, but the fact that General Weygand at least is following the path of honour may prevent matters becoming worse.

It is clear that the declarations of M. Henri Haye, French Ambassador to Washington, have done nothing to remove the suspicion with which Vichy is regarded in the United States, and it may be that the Note which the Secretary of State is preparing in response to the Vichy reply to Mr. Cordell Hull's warning on the subject of Vichy's policy will be much stronger than was at first anticipated. Obviously, if General Weygand has taken the stand he is reported to have done, the policy of the United States and Great Britain would obviously be to do everything possible to reaffirm him in his determination and to strengthen his position. That might have an important bearing upon the alleged German attempt to have him removed, for if General Weygand were assured of British and America support he might refuse to vacate office, in which event the French colonial empire would become completely divorced from France and be in a better position to protect its own interests until the end of the war brings about the liberation of France herself.

More Atrocity Tales

The German story, concerning the alleged atrocities said to have been committed upon German parachutists in Crete, having completely misfired, Dr. Goebbels is trying a new tale. According to the enemy news agency British soldiers are said to have been guilty of infringing international law by pretending a desire to surrender and then killing the wouldbe German captors when they had come near enough. The despatch from Berlin reads:—

Berlin, June 9.—(Transocean).—During investigations by the German occupation authorities in Crete pertaining to British violations of international law in the island, one wounded German parachutist, Walter Gutter, made the following sworn statement before the German military court:

"We were being used as advance formation in Crete and had been marching towards Rethymnon in order to rescue a unit of German soldiers there who had been surrounded by the enemy.

"Suddenly we ran into a British party of men belonging to an anti-aircraft battery. The British permitted us to approach them up to 10 meters; they were standing erect and showed a white flag. There could be no doubt that they wanted to surrender.

"We moved towards them completely unprotected when they suddenly disappeared into their position and showered on us a hail of rifle fire. I was hurt together with seven other comrades as a result of this cowardly action."—Transocean.

It is not to be expected that many people will be impressed by this story which is delightfully naive, even though it is purported to have been given under oath by one Walter Gutter. In view of the teachings of Hitler himself, and the determined attempt of the Nazis to wipe out religion in Germany, it is difficult to see what possible oath could be considered binding upon the deponent. It is not easy to understand the mentality of the Nazis. Not content with gaining their success in Crete they endeavour to magnify it by suggesting that not only had they to overcome the stiff resistance of the defenders, but that they had to meet all manner of guile and unfair tactics in doing so. They seem to be entirely incapable of accepting a success and leaving it at that. The story of the mutilation of parachutists, first by the British, then by Cretan men and lastly by Cretan women is much too recent to have been forgotten, and this latest change of ground suggests that the imagination of the German fiction writers is being hard put to it to grind out some story which the world may possibly believe. What is more astonishing is that in neglect of Hitler's famous dictum on the credibility of the big lie, Goebbels and his henchmen are resorting to the invention of petty tarradiddles. They are designed apparently to excuse the reprisals which the Germans may be expected to make because of the very heavy losses which are inflicted upon them in defence of Crete. Even before the capture of the island had been completed, the Nazis were already talking about atrocities and threatening tenfold vengeance, and there is a grave likelihood that trumped up charges such as the sworn deposition of Walter Gutter will be availed of to justify brutal treatment of those unfortunate enough to have fallen into German hands as prisoners. The Nazis rarely miss an opportunity to gratify their brutal instincts, and Crete situated as it is, with no neutrals to keep watch over what is going on there, may yet be the scene of more of those objectionable practices with which the Nazis are so well acquainted.

STRAY NOTES

June 7.—I had a rather bitter complaint from some old friends the other day: they state that a pair of Magpies have built in their garden and have chased all the other birds out ... and they appear to think that I am in some way to blame. I admit that I have defended Magpies for some years, so it may be reasonable that I should be charged with all their sins. My experience is that, although Magpies can be a nuisance in a garden, you can still have plenty of other birds in a place where they reside: perhaps it has something to do with the size and make-up of a garden: here I have only about five Mow in all (less than an acre) but there are plenty of trees and shrubs which I planted years ago. In addition to Maggie and Father, with their annual brood of anything from two to six, we have Blackbirds, Doves, Bulbuls, sparrows and sundry small-fry all feeding together: now a pair of Orioles have built in one of the ash trees, and old Pa Oriole yodels to us from dawn till dark. In spite of all their sins I still find Magpies amusing. Maggie, by the way, is beginning to snub her brood of the year when they come to beg for food—first sign that they will soon be sent away to fend for themselves in the country: the youngest of this year's "mixed pickles" sidles up to her and opens his bill: she gives him a nasty look, puts a tiny piece of food in his mouth, and waddles off to feed herself. In the servants' yard, beside the washing green, Lady Godiva lives her own little life, and is not interfered with by any of the garden birds: she remains a great favourite with all the staff and has cultivated a liking for cold tripe: when this is cut into slivers she treats each piece like a worm and thoroughly enjoys it: her only avian visitor is Maggie's eldest—the clever boy-friend who goes to share her food. I have decided to name him Peeping Tom (quite a nice name for a bird) ... because he is the only one who thinks of looking at Lady G.—E.S.W.

PREVIEWS OF MURDER

One Sunday afternoon in July, 1940, Hans Krantzer, a clerk, was sitting at the window of his fourth-floor furnished room in Stockholm. The day was sultry and Hans was at the window to catch the breezes that might be blowing inland from the Baltic, states "Dagens Nyheter," Stockholm. He was thinking of nothing in particular when something in a fourth-floor room in the building opposite attracted his attention.

An unusually good-looking young woman was sitting in the room, reading a book. Hans Krantzer noticed all details clearly. The woman was well-dressed. Her hair was set in the best of permanent waves. Krantzer liked the look of the woman and was "fixing" her to draw her attention to himself.

Suddenly a drama developed. Krantzer saw a middle-aged man enter the room. The woman became terrified. She dropped her book with a scream. A second later the blade of a long knife flashed through the air. The man had stabbed the woman in the back. Another piercing scream and the woman slipped from her chair and crumpled up on the floor. Obviously she was dead. At first Hans Krantzer felt unable to move. The events which he had clearly seen took place so quickly that he could not even shout for help. A second later, however, he dashed out of his room, running down the staircase, jumping three steps at a time. He raced across the street to the house opposite and called the housekeeper to help him to catch the murderer who must still be in the building.

The housekeeper was at first flabbergasted, then amused. He really thought that Krantzer had gone mad. For the room in which the murder was supposed to have taken place belonged to an empty flat. The flat had been closed for several weeks. Not a soul had entered since it became vacant, let alone any furniture, which Hans said was in the place. To calm Hans, the housekeeper took him up to the fourth floor. Hans was amazed. He ran about excitedly in the empty flat from which he could see his own room on the other side of the street.

What had happened? Had he been dreaming?

The housekeeper fetched the police. Krantzer repeated his story to the constable. The constable carefully examined the empty flat in which a murder was supposed to have taken place twenty minutes earlier. The locks were not tampered with, the dust in the rooms was undisturbed.

Under Observation for Sanity

The policeman 'phoned for an ambulance, and Hans Krantzer was taken to the lunatic asylum for observation. If he could see murders that never took place and describe persons he never saw, he was obviously suffering from mental derangement.

A week later a married couple came to see the flat. They were sent by a local estate agent. For a fleeting moment it seemed to the housekeeper as if the couple looked exactly like the beautiful young woman and the middle-aged man described by the crazy Hans Krantzer. Even the dress of the woman tallied with the description. But Krantzer was a lunatic and the housekeeper dismissed the thought.

The couple took the flat. Three months later the housekeeper was told by tenants that they had heard a piercing scream coming from a flat on the fourth floor. That was the flat which the married couple had taken. The housekeeper rushed up and with the aid of the tenants broke down the door. In the room, the windows of which faced Krantzer's former diggings, he found the young woman stabbed to death. The husband was standing in the room in a dazed condition. He did not attempt to resist arrest. Later at police headquarters he confessed that he had murdered his wife in a fit of jealousy.

Every detail of the murder was carried out exactly as Hans Krantzer had foreseen it just over three months before. A committee of medical men is now trying to secure the release of Krantzer from the lunatic asylum in order to submit him to a psychological examination. Was his foresight of the murder the evidence of unusual psychic powers? Scientists so far can offer no explanation.

IN PARENTHESIS

Prophetic

THIS inscription can be found on a 500-year-old tombstone at Church Comsie, Essex and is prophetic of the present crisis:

"When pictures look alive with movements free,
When ships like fishes swim below the sea,
When men outstripping birds can scan the sky,
Then half the world deep drenched in blood shall be."

* * *

Two-ocean Navy

AN old lady living in the country had a son in the Navy. On one of her rare visits to a neighbouring town she saw a sailor. Trembling with excitement she asked him if he knew her boy. She told him his name.

"Well, what ship is he in?" asked the sailor.

"What ship?" exclaimed the old lady. "Are there two?"

* * *

Sometime

"Do you ever work?" asked the judge.

"Oh, now and then," replied the hobo.

"What do you do?"

"Oh, this and that."

"Where?"

"Oh, here and there."

"Throw him in the cooler," said the judge.

"Hey," wailed the hobo, "when will I get out?"

"Oh, sooner or later," answered the judge.

* * *

Rebuffed

IT was a beastly day. The recruits were dumb; Pte. Smith was the dumbest of them all.

The sergeant strode up to him. "What was your job in civil life?" he barked.

"Bank clerk," replied Smith.

"I suppose," sneered the sergeant, trying to be funny, "you dusted the desks and washed out the inkwells, and made cups of tea for the manager?"

"Oh, no," replied Smith. "We kept an old sergeant for those jobs."

* * *

Not His Job

As he was drilling a batch of recruits the sergeant saw that one of them was marching out of step.

Going up to the man as they marched, he said sarcastically:

"Do you know they are all out of step except you?"

"What?" asked the recruit innocently.

"I said they are all out of step except you," repeated the segeant.

"Well," was the retort, "you tell 'em. You're in charge."

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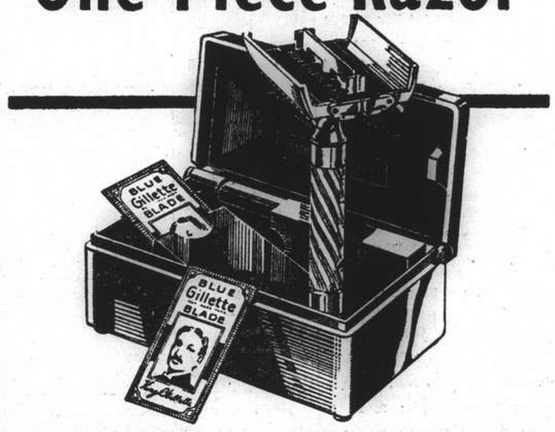

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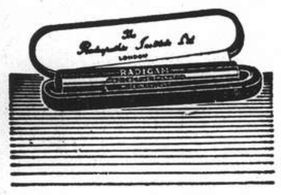

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Young Dundee May Have Final Chance in Mammoth Fight Card

By Commentator

ECLIPSING all other fight news—including the listing of a mediumsized programme by the Shanghai Sports Association on June 20—comes the latest bombshell, exploded by Paddy Duffy, that Young Dundee is all set to be given another chance as one of the four principals in a mammoth fight card tentatively scheduled to be staged at the Race Course by the United Services Association in aid of British War Funds.

The three other principals, Duffy disclosed yesterday, were likely to be "Smiling George" Levchenko, "Happy" Welch and Paul Lojnikoff. The tentative date for a card that has all the ear-marks of a super drawing attraction has been set for July 3, but arrangements are still in the air and nothing definite has actually been fixed as yet. The whole thing is—as the management are apt to put it so pithily—"subject to alteration."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

But whatever the outcome, set what date they like, the United Services have certainly got something here—something that will probably cause a wild splurge of controversy among local fight fans. To all followers of the cauliflower game Young Dundee is merely a squib that has fizzled out hopelessly....a figment of ballyhoo that has failed to live up to the wide acclaim accorded him by a Sporting Press who took him at the logical face value of his previous exploits as set down in black and white. But this complete condemnation is not entirely fair to the Filipino. There are two sides to every question and Dundee has something eminently reasonable to say in his defence. He's got it in him, he claims, and he's willing to dish it out....provided he gets paid a suitable sum. In short, the gist of his argument is that the labourer is worthy of his hire.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

And, believe it or not, there are still a few knowledgeable pundits who have watched the Filipino in action and still have faith in his capabilities. Chief among these is Paddy Duffy—and Paddy knows as much about the game as anyone you'd care to mention. Not only that, but Paddy is taking no chances. There's a clause in the contract drawn up for Dundee to sign, that states in no uncertain terms that the purse will be paid only if the Filipino comes out of his shell and fights. No money in point of fact, will be forthcoming for another exhibition of slow-motion sleep-walking.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

There are two more cogent reasons, Duffy argues, that give every promise of enticing some "flash" from the Filipino.... the size of the purse and Dundee's opponent. The first will be double anything that the "Idol of Tarlac" has come anywhere near smelling in Shanghai; and the second is none other than the redoubtable George Levchenko. This time Dundee will really be getting a highly satisfactory sum—if he fights; and "Smiling George" is not the one to give the "Idol" any time to loiter round the ring in an indifferent daze. This time Dundee will have to fight.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The matching of Dundee with Levchenko leaves "Happy" Welch to give the newly-arrived Lojnikoff a real test. Under the prevalent conditions in local boxing this pairing off of the four principals is not only the logical, but the ideal, choice. Lojnikoff and Dundee, being of the same stable, are an obviously unsuitable match, and the way things should pan out now leaves a "natural" fight between the winners of the two brackets....in all probability a "Happy" Welch v. George Levchenko bout, which the fight fans have been screaming for.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

A strong supporting programme is being carefully studied and the final list of fights will undoubtedly furnish one of the finest boxing entertainments seen in this city in recent years. It is reported that "Yam" Yamolovich, of the Fourth United States Marines, is eager to have another go at Tihanoff, and several other crowd-pleasers have signified their willingness to figure in the bouts.

Cards Regain Lead; Reds Beat Dodgers

New York, June 7.

Billy Southworth's St. Louis Cardinals blasted their way back into leadership of the blistering race for the National League pennant today by trouncing the New York Giants, 11 to 3, as the Brooklyn Dodgers were trimmed by the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 3. The Dodgers were shoved back into second place, .006 percentage points behind the Cardinals.

Luke Hamlin of the Dodgers and "Bucky" Walters of the Reds hooked up in a tight pitching duel until the eighth inning when the Reds went on a wild six-run splurge that drove Hamlin from the mound. Newell Kimball was finaly able to squelch the Dodgers, but too late to undo the damage.

One Dodger error, two walks and four hits including a home-run by Ernie Lombardi, the big Red catcher, with two men aboard gave the Cincinnati club the six runs.

The Dodgers tallied first in the opening inning, but the Reds matched it in the second and went ahead by shoving another tally across the plate in the third. The Dodgers knotted the count in the fourth and took a momentary lead by scoring again in the seventh—which lasted only until the eighth canto when the Reds chalked up six counters.

Box Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	5	0
Boston	1	7	1
Batteries: Passeau and McCullough; Errickson, Lamanna, Tobin and Mass.			
Pittsburgh	0	8	1
Philadelphia	2	7	0
Batteries: Lanning, Dietz and Lopez, Davis: Blanton and Warren.			
Cincinnati	8	10	2
Brooklyn	3	7	3
Batteries: Walters and Lombardi; Hamlin, Kimball and Owen.			
St. Louis	11	19	1
New York	3	8	3
Batteries: Nahem, White and Mancuso; Melton, Adams, Wittig, Brown and Danning.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	4	9	0
Chicago	5	12	0
Batteries: Wilson, Fleming and Pytlak; Smith and Tresh.			
Washington	6	11	1
Detroit	10	13	1
Batteries: Sundra, Kennedy and Early; Gorsica, McKain and Tebbetts.			
New York	11	10	2
St. Louis	7	8	1
Batteries: Gomez, Chandler, Stanceu and Dickey; Muncriet, Kramert, Caster, Allen, Trotter and Ferrell.			
Philadelphia	2	4	2
Cleveland	6	13	0
Batteries: Hadley, Potter, Dean and Hayes, Bagb yand Hemsley.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	32	20	.615
Chicago	29	20	.583
Boston	24	20	.545
New York	26	22	.542
Detroit	27	23	.540
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
St. Louis	16	30	.348
Washington	16	34	.320

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	34	14	.708
Brooklyn	33	14	.702
New York	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	23	25	.479
Chicago	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	17	23	.425
Boston	15	27	.357
Philadelphia	12	26	.333

—United Press.

Craig Wood Wins National Open

Fort Worth, Tex., June 7.

Big Craig Wood came from far behind the field today to win the National Open golf championship over one of the toughest courses in the United States, made worse by a driving rain which yesterday drenched the course and temporarily held up play.

Wood shot a blistering 70 on his final round for a grand total of 284, three strokes up on Denny Shute who shot a 287 by virtue of a brilliant 71 over the final 18 holes.

The lowest amateur was Harry Todd, who shot a 196.

Other scores were: Johnny Bulla, 289; Paul Runyan, 291; Herman Barron, 291; Gene Sarazen, 294; "Spud" McSpaden, 294; Horton Smith, 196; Lawson Little (defending champion), 197.—United Press.

England Beat Wales in Soccer International

London, June 8.

Wales lost 2/3 to England yesterday after leading by two goals to one at the interval before 20,000 spectators. Woodward James scored for Wales before England's forwards got going. Wales forwards went through together early in the second half but Hapgolod dropped back to save the final shot with the goalkeeper out of position. Hagan equalised and soon afterwards Welsh shot the winning goal.

Reading won the London Cup, beating Brentford three goals to two after sharing two goals at the interval. Sharawood scored after three minutes for Reading but a half hour later Perry equalised.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, attended the game and had the teams presented to him. Later he handed the cup to the winner's captain.

The season's football honours were won as follows: War Cup, Preston North End; Scottish Cup, Rangers; North Regional League, Preston; South Regional League, Crystal Palace; Football League South, Brighton; London War Cup, Reading; Southern Scottish League, Rangers; West Regional Cup, Lovells Athletics; South Wales Monmouthshire Cup, Cardiff; Hampshire Cup, Portsmouth.—Reuter.

A. Ricketts

Ricketts Retains Hungjao Golf Club Championship

Playing under trying weather conditions, Tony Ricketts retained the Hungjao Golf Club Championship yesterday when he defeated T.S.M. Terrace, the Shanghai Golf champion, by 5 and 3. After being 2 down in the morning, the City champion flashed a standard in the afternoon that would have wilted a professional. Terrace is to be congratulated on the great game he put up but as the adage goes "Youth will be served" and he was forced to concede the honours on the terrific pace set by his younger opponent.

Ricketts was at the top of his form in the afternoon for he never lost a hole until the 13th, by which time he was 5 up. The match was full of thrills as the players secured their share of birdies, while Terrace was unfortunate in being stymied on three occasions.

Accompanied by Large Crowd

An exceptionally large crowd accompanied the finalists among them being Mr. A. H. George, H.B.M Consul-General, the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. F. S. Gibbings, the enthusiastic Club Captain, as well as Mrs. "Billy" Liddell, the Shanghai Ladies' Golf champion in 1923, since when she has confined her interest to riding and racing.

Ricketts' drives throughout the day were like rifle shots. Never before were his drives longer or straighter. Terrace's 72 in the morning and Ricketts' 70 in the afternoon were both magnificent efforts under the sweltering sun without a breath of wind.

In the "B" Class Cup final Marden failed to reproduce the form that carried him to the final with the result that he went under to Andrews by 4 and 3. The winner finished 1 up in the morning and playing steady golf in the afternoon won the match comfortably by 4 and 3.

English Football Results

London, June 8.

Following are results of football matches played yesterday:

INTERNATIONAL

Wales 2, England 3

LONDON CUP FINAL

Brentford 2, Reading 3

SOUTH REGIONAL

Leicester 2, Stoke 1
Millwall 3, Crystal Palace 2
Tottenham 2, Fulham 1
Weest Ham 2, Queen's Park Rangers 3
Aldershot 3, Watford 1

NORTH REGIONAL

Manchester City 3, Bury 2
Oldham 3, Bolton 1
Preston North End 6, Liverpool 1

REGIONAL MATCH

Mansfield Town 1, Chesterfield 4

SCOTTISH SUMMER CUP (FIRST ROUND)

Airdrieonians 2, Hamilton 3
Celtic 2, Hibernian 6
Falkirk 2, Rangers 3
Hearts 8, Queen's Park 1
Morton 1, Clyde 2
Motherwell 2, Dumbarton 2
Partick 1, St. Mirren 3
Third Lanark 5, Wilbion Rovers 2

OTHER MATCH

Brighton Allied 7, Services Eleven 1

—Reuter.

Blazin' Bob Feller Escapes Draft

Cleveland, June 8.

Robert "Blazin' Bob" Feller, ace of the Indian mound staff, was ruled out by the Selective Service (conscription) Board yesterday although in his questionnaire Feller declared that "I am willing to go to camp any time I am called."

Officials indicated that Feller may be called the latter part of August.—United Press.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Princeton; 2, Golden Age.
Also ran:—Boxing Fan, Brilliant Star, Five Stars II, Nagasaki.
½ length.—Time, 18.82.
Win, $23.70. Forecast 2-5 Div. $99.30.
Place, 1st $16.10; 2nd $8.60.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Skedaddle; 2, Scotch Bannock.
Also ran:—Mad Dale, Maggie, Coy Nick, Mighty Comrade.
½ length.—Time, 18.35.
Win, $12.50. Forecast 5-1 Div. $79.50.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $14.80.
Double Event ½ 2-5 Div. $41.70.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Cunning Holo; 2, Common Cause.
Also ran:—Daleson, Mighty Clinker, Glenmore Lass, Cannon Fodder.
1½ length.—Time 17.96.
Win, $36.40. Forecast 2-3 Div. $503.40.
Place, 1st $22.20; 2nd $19.80.
Double Event 2/3 5-2 Div. $54.80.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Hot Spot; 2, Common Custom.
Also ran:—Orange Blown, Country School, Tien Ma Shan, Country Squire.
Short Head.—Time 27.06.
Win, $69.40. Forecast 1-6 Div. $265.50.
Place, 1st $19.90; 2nd $9.60.
Double Event 3/4 2-1 Div. $153.50.

5—440 yd. flat.—1, Foxey Assent; 2, Foxey Advice.
Also ran:—Orange Bowl, Celtic Clon, Common Class, Mystic Brand.
A Head.—Time 25.92.
Win, $11.30. Forecast 6-5 Div. $43.50.
Place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $15.00.
Double Event 4/5 1-6 Div. $139.40.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, False Head; 2 Venus II.
Also ran:—Wild Flower, Constant Vision, Paddy Blue, Shangnai Shroff.
4 lengths.—Time 30.80.
Win, $30.60. Forecast 6-4 Div. $142.70.
Place, 1st $14.40; 2nd $16.10.
Double Event 5/6 6-6 Div. $30.20.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Great Rascal; 2, Cheerful Mite.
Also ran:—Go Smiling, Swanee, Big Shot, Golden Affair.
1½ length.—Time 30.53.
Win, $14.50. Forecast 2-4 Div. $138.30.
Place, 1st $10.50; 2nd $14.00.
Double Event 6/7 6-2 Div. $41.90.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Adams Ruin; 2, Red Bug.
Also ran:—Sir Sewn, Major, Stormy Petrel, Mr. Huttagel.
1½ length.—Time 30.70.
Win, $29.40. Forecast 5-3 Div. $160.10.
Place, 1st $11.60; 2nd $15.10.
Double Event 7/8 2-5 Div. $32.70.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Rusty Brigadier; 2, Sans Capote.
Also ran:—Yeoman Commander, Fu Aishiun, Captain Charming, Feeling Fine.
8 lengths.—Time 29.78.
Win, $9.70. Forecast 1-3 Div. $60.70.
Place, 1st $6.50; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 8/9 5-1 Div. $18.70.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Sea Scape; 2, Chihli Blue Arrow.
Also ran:—Copalet, Glenmore Leader, Old Coin, Olympia.
3 lengths.—Time 29.60.
Win, $18.40. Forecast 6-1 Div. $124.00.
Place, 1st $8.60, 2nd $23.50.
Double Event 9/10 1-6 Div. $15.10.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Cabotin; 2, Flash Vixen.
Also ran:—Tinker, Esquire, One Act Tamerlane.
A Head.—Time 29.96.
Win, $33.60. Forecast 5-6 Div. $169.00.
Place, 1st $18.90; 2nd $25.30.
Double Event 10/11 6-5 Div. $26.30.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Flying Duchees; 2, Alton Arab.
½ length.—Time, 29.40.
Win, $22.50. Forecast 5-4 Div. $60.80.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd 9.70.
Double Event 11/12 5-5 Div. $45.90.

H.G.C. Bowlers Stage Upset Over Favoured S.L.B.C. Blues

PLAYING at the height of their form, the unpredictable Hongkew Golf Club lawn bowlers produced championship form to confound lawn bowls experts by scoring an impressive 4-1 victory over the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "Blues," one of the most favoured aggregations to win the league title this season, yesterday afternoon when the first and second divisions of the league entered the second day of competition.

Though losing by two rinks the S.L.B.C. nearly pulled the fat out of the fire when their third rink scored a decisive 30-19 win, only falling short of three shots in the grand total to tie.

Meanwhile, in another match of interest, the reigning champions, the Shanghai Recreation Club, made full amends for their defeat of last week at the hands of the S.L.B.C. "Blues" by handing out a severe beating to the Clube Lusitano "Greens," to win by the possible score of 5-0, with an overwhelming margin of 60 woods between the scores. G. B. Stormes' rink was chiefly responsible for the Recs' success as his quartette crushed Dr. D. M. Gutterres' team into submission by winning 44-12. The second rink, skipped by F. O. Madar, emerged victorious with 20 shots to spare.

Another Clear-cut Victory

Meanwhile, the Clube Lusitano's "Reds" aggregation chalked up their second win by outscoring the S.L.B.C. "Reds" 65-49, winning by 5-0. Actual competition in all three rinks, however, was much closer than the final score would appear to indicate. H. A. Ozorio' four won by the widest margin, defeating their rivals by 8 A. M. Souza's rink only managed to scrape through with three shots to spare.

The Police Recreation Club did only slightly better than last week. Whereas they could gain not a single point against the Clube Lusitano "Reds" in their first encounter, they managed to prevent a shut-out defeat, losing 4-1, their conquerors yesterday being the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club. R. C. Aitkenhead and A. Marshall piloted two of the Yangtszepoo rinks to victory. The Lawmen's only point was earned by R. Conduit's four which defeated W. R. Chisolm's team by 25-20.

Second Division Games

Competition was not so close in the second division, however, with all three fixtures resulting in one-sided scores. The S.L.B.C. vanquished the Clube Lusitano in all three rinks to win 80-35 while the Country Club suffered the same fate when they visited the greens of the Hongkew Golf Club who triumphed with 38 shots to spare. The Barbarians Bowling Club, who made their initial appearance yesterday in the league series, failed to impress and were overwhelmed by the Shanghai Recreation Club, losing 4-1.

First Division

S.L.B.C. "Blues" 1; H.G.C 4

S.L.B.C. "Blues"		H.G.C.	
E. R. Harmer (skip)	16	J. M. M. Britto (skip)	19
H. S. Bell		A. R. Portaria	
F. McLennan		A. H. Corveth	
J. P. Stalker		C. G. Pereira	
J. Munro (skip)	12	C. M. Sequeira (skip)	23
T. J. Goodman		M. P. Campos	
A. R. Eisenhut		E. C. J. Pereira	
F. S. Ward		J. Rocha	
C. Richards (skip)	30	A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	19
A. Braid		L. A. M. Ozorio	
A. T. Barrett		A. S. Braga	
E. E. Wallwork		S. A. Pintos	
	58		61

C.L. "Greens" 0; S.R.C. 5

C.L. "Greens"		S.R.C.	
A. J. Roza (skip)	12	G. V. Jensen (skip)	20
E. A. S. de Souza		W. T. Manley	
F. M. Gonsalves		W. Hall	
M. R. Pereira		A. L. Roberts	
A. F. Gomes (skip)	16	F. O. Madar (skip)	36
L. F. Lopes		G. N. Manley	
A. C. Sequeira		J. M. C. Lopes	
J. N. Ribeiro		T. G. d'Almeida	
Dr. D. M. Gutterres (skip)	12	G. B. Stormes (skip)	44
R. Marcal		C. Thompson	
L. M. d'Almeida		R. E. Manley	
F. Xavier		B. A. Shirazee	
	40		100

Y.B.C. 4; Police R.C. 1

Y.B.C.		Police	
W. R. Chisolm (skip)	20	R. Conduit (skip)	25
N. Cheetham		J. M. Sanbrook	
H. McMahon		J. B. Williams	
W. C. Grant		J. J. Gaven	
R. C. Aitkenhead (skip)	24	G. H. Craik (skip)	16
S. S. Wilkinson		W. Hutton	
L. A. Greenhalgh		E. Cigarson	
F. C. McPherson		J. Ball	
A. Marshall (skip)	18	W. Crowther (skip)	9
A. B. Hogg		R. C. Martin	
J. Colquhoun		C. McCahey	
A. McLean		D. Crawford	
	62		50

C.L. "Reds" 5; S.L.B.C. "Reds" 0

C.L. "Reds"		S.L.B.C. "Reds"	
H. A. Ozorio (skip)	23	A. Harvey (skip)	15
C. L. Passos		E. Owen	
B. F. Marques		E. Jacobs	
J. M. Gutierrez		A. S. Russell	

S.L.B.C. 5; Clube Lusitano 0

S.L.B.C.		Clube Lusitano	
J. Scrimageour (skip)	23	A. M. Sequeira (skip)	15
R. R. Russell		S. A. Collaco	
A. W. Howkins		A. A. Britto	
R. G. Southerton		H. Costa	
S. C. Pratt (skip)	28	J. F. Silva (skip)	8
T. Crosthwaite		H. S. Remedios	
A. M. Parker		D. M. Gugutterres	
H. S. Bartley		M. Ferreira	
T. Sayle (skip)	29	A. A. Rodriguez (skip)	12
S. G. Mills		A. Zuzarte	
N. Y. Tait		A. M. Collaco	
D. E. Harbottle		J. Roliz	
	80		35

H.G.C. 5; Country Club 0

H.G.C.		Country Club	
C. A. Silva (skip)	31	I. A. Beith (skip)	16
A. P. Roza		H. C. Hopkins	
F. Skinner		Dr. J. H. Jordan	
A. A. Assis		E. F. Bateman	
J. M. O. Sequeira (skip)	32	A. K. Ward (skip)	14
A. F. Diniz		J. P. Gilroy	
F. Medina		H. C. B. Way	
O. R. Holmes		P. W. Massey	
C. A. Pereira (skip)	19	J. W. T. Brooke (skip)	14
A. M. Gonsalves		W. G. Croxkam	
V. O. Remedios		P. Lock	
A. M. Jesus		P. D. G. Gain	
	82		44

S.R.C. 4; Barbarians B.C. 1

S.R.C.		Barbarians	
F. A. Leitao (skip)	34	L. Bell (skip)	13
T. Veitch		S. Hankin	
N. C. Beeman		T. Dow	
E. Gifford		O. Thompson	
G. Madar (skip)	15	G. J. Pryde (skip)	20
V. L. Xavier		D. Dow	
W. Moore		H. Brownlow	
T. C. Avery		V. Mason	
V. Evans (skip)	17	H. Finnigan (skip)	12
T. Kirby		J. Crighton	
H. R. Hotchkiss		D. Phillips	
J. R. McDonald		R. Black	
	66		45

Whirlaway Wins "Triple Classic" Crown

New York, June 7.

Warren Wright's Whirlaway today became the fifth horse in history to sweep the "Triple Crowns" of American racing, winning the US$25,000 Belmont Stakes.

Previously Whirlaway had won the 1941 Kentucky Derby and Preakness, and his win today firmly established his name in turfdom's "Hall of Fame" as one of the great horses of all time. In addition to the three crowns, Whirlaway holds the record fastest time for the Kentucky Derby.

Robert Morris was second, Yankee Chance was third and Itabo placed fourth in the Belmont Stakes today.—United Press.

The 33rd and latest of Paramount's Hopalong Cassidy pictures, starring William Boyd, "Border Vigilantes," is the first to utilize new recording methods which make the sound of gunshots seem real.

S.C.C. Stragglers Win Easy Victory

With the Police batting, with the exception of Boddy, breaking down badly at the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon, the Stragglers had little difficulty in securing three points from their first league engagement of the current season. They won as they pleased by six wickets an hour before time. The Police took 150 minutes to score 129 and the hosts knocked off the required runs in 95 minutes for the loss of four wickets.

Three things stood out yesterday afternoon. First, an excellent, chanceless, undefeated 51 by Sinclair for the Stragglers: secondly, the brilliant captaincy of Sinclair and the fine fielding of the Stragglers as a team and thirdly, the fighting innings of Boddy for the losers. He batted 102 minutes for a very stolid 39 and at one period it seemed that he would completely dominate the attack and score a large total. Fate, however, stepped in and deemed otherwise.

The Police, during their knock, always promised to get runs and lots of them, but matters invariably seemed to go wrong and wickets fell, the best stand being a partnership between Boddy and Gash which produced 41 runs. Pitts and Blix failed, Dean being the responsible bowler on both occasions, but Boddy and Gash, by slow and sure methods, pulled the game round. Runs, however, were always hard to get, the fielding being splendid with Fletcher outstanding. Gash left at 60 and thereafter wickets fell regularly and though the losers were always behind the clock it came as somewhat of a surprise to see the Police all out for 129 recorded in 150 minutes.

The Stragglers made light of their task despite a poor beginning. First Simpson was taken in the slips off a skier at 14, while at 22 Dean pulled a faster delivery from Woodley onto his stumps. At 36 Nelson was taken behind the sticks off the same bowler and it seemed that the visitors had more than a chance. Pote-Hunt and Sinclair, by fast scoring methods, quickly dispelled such ideas, however, and scoring at a fast rate all round the wicket added 43 before the former was bowled by Boddy by a good ball. The outgoing batsman played an attractive knock of 36 and could possibly have scored many more had he not been so tired.

With Pote-Hunt's dismissal Sinclair went for the attack with a vengeance and never giving a chance quickly got on top of the bowling. He played his shots with plenty of time in hand and was severe on all the trundlers tried. His best strokes were his pulls to square leg and during his undefeated knock of 51 he reached the tapes on six occasions. He and Jenkins put on 51 for the fourth partnership without being separated to win the game by six wickets.

On yssterday's display the Stragglers will prove a thorn in the best of local league sides during the coming months, their batting and bowling strength being such as to command the utmost respect.

Police C.C.

F. A. Pitts, b. Dean	7
B. B. Boddy, run out	39
D. L. Blix, b. Dean	2
S. V. Gash, st. Sinclair, b. Chadwick	17
J. T. Allen, run out	8
A. C. Barton, b. Orr	12
A.C.P. Abbott, c. Simpson, b. Jenkins	7
E. C. Baker, c. Pote-Hunt, b. Chadwick	17
F. C. Woodley, c. Fletcher, b. Orr	11
W. H. Baldock, b. Jenkins	1
A. M. Fonseca, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	129

Fall of Wickets:—1-15 Pitts, 2-19 Blix, 3-60 Gash, 4-73 Allen, 5-89 Woodley, 6-92 Boddy, 7-105 Barton, 8-125 Abbott, 9-129 Baldock, 10-129 Baker.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fletcher	6	0	25	0
Dean	5	1	15	2
Jenkins	12	1	29	2
Pearson	6	1	12	0
Chadwick	5.1	0	21	2
Orr	6	1	19	2

S.C.C. Stragglers

P. V. Simpson, c. Blix, b. Woodley	5
J. W. Pote-Hunt, b. Boddy	36
A. W. Dean, b. Woodley	5
R.E.H. Nelson, c. Pitts, b. Woodley	1
A. C. Sinclair, not out	51
J. C. Jenkins, not out	18
H. E. Orr, did not bat	—
E. J. Sluis, did not bat	—
T.C.G. Pearson, did not bat	—
J. Fletcher, did not bat	—
W.V.K. Chadwick, did not bat	—
Extras	14
Total (for four wickets)	130

Fall of Wickets:—1-14 Simpson, 2-22 Dean, 3-36 Nelson, 4-79 Pote-Hunt.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R	W.
Woodley	6	1	17	3
Boddy	7	1	35	1
Baldock	5	0	26	0
Baker	3	0	26	0
Abbott	2	0	12	0

Hongkong Interport Cricketer Dead

Hongkong, June 7.

The death has occurred at Rangoon of Tom Hayward, interport cricketer well known in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Perry Beats Tilden In Five-Set Match

Forest Hills, N.Y., June 7.

Three thousand people yesterday watched Fred Perry beat Bill Tilden by three sets to two in the opening match of the first "round robin" ever played on grass. The score was 4-6, 0-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

The round robin, the first day of which yesterday was Australia Day, is in aid of a British patriotic society.

The grounds were filled with exhibits of ambulances, fire-fighting suits, Anderson shelters, and women knitting and sewing.

The Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr. L. R. Macgregor, thanked the United States on behalf of the Allies for material aid.—Reuter.

Notts Beat Derby At Cricket

London, June 3.

Nottinghamshire beat Derbyshire by ten runs in a match here yesterday, scoring 139 and then dismissing their opponents for 129.—Reuter.

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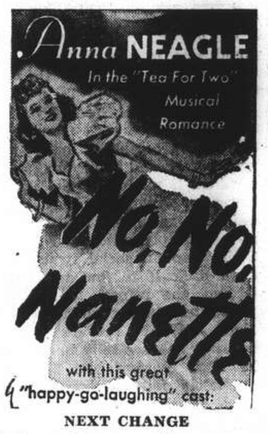

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3	2	3	503.40	54.80
4	1	6	265.50	153.50
5	6	5	43.50	139.40
6	6	4	142.70	30.20
7	2	4	138.30	41.90
8	5	3	160.10	32.70
9	1	3	60.70	18.70
10	6	1	124.00	15.10
11	5	6	169.00	26.30
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Quisling's Evil Genius Is Described in Radio Talk

THE picture that Mr. K. A. Persen paints of Vidkun Abraham Lauritz Quisling, the father of the "quislings," is not a pleasant one; in his radio talk over Staton XMHA yesterday on "Uncensored News from Norway," Mr. Persen provided many intimate details, some of which do not supply wholesome reading, of the man whom he calls "Quisling—the Arch-Traitor." Mr. Persen compares Quisling with Loki, "that evil genius of Norse mythology who surpassed all beings in those arts called cunning and perfidy." Mr. Persen's detailed sketch of Quisling was as follows :—

It is not given to many men to become not only a synonym for the basest and most despicable trait in the human character, but also a noun, a verb, and an adjective. It may not be generally known that in Norway the expressions "it quisler" or "they quisler" are used wherever and whenever the 'quislings' are more than usually active. It has become a crime to call anyone a 'quisling.' A court in London recently handed down a verdict and a fine of £100 against Thomas Thorne who had called William Hewitt a 'quisling.'

This question of traitors is as old as the world's history, and we have had them in every age and every clime down through the centuries. But it was of course Judas who became the embodiment of everything that humanity despises when for 30 pieces of silver he betrayed his Lord and Master.

Hitler and His Judases

Apart from the ruthlessness and brutality shown by the Nazis the most important weapon Hitler has employed and is employing is the knowledge that particularly in our age, due to an increased and more vicious form of selfishness after the first World War, it was easy for him to find men in every country willing to sell their soul at a price. And he did not wait till he had invaded and conquered a country before he appointed his Judas. A long time in advance he had made certain of and selected the most likely and promising specimen amongst these vultures in human garb.

It can be said that all of them without exception have lived up to his expectations. Quisling had the 'honour,' however, of being the first on the list who proved his worth in the pay of the would-be overlord of the world. Perhaps it was because his name had a hissing sound that is peculiar to certain types of snakes that it became such a despicable dictionary term. Perhaps it was because he betrayed a people who had always treated him well despite his strange behaviour and tendencies. No matter—you may all be interested in knowing something of the two careers, one respectable enough, the other furtive and shadowy of this historical by-word, since he does not merely represent himself, but also that tribe, the specimens of which kiss their benefactor while inserting the dagger in his back. I am convinced that Machiavelli would have been really envious if he could have seen to what perfection betrayal and traitors have grown in our civilized century. At any rate it is doubtful whether he could have matched any of them.

Vidkun Abraham Lauritz Quisling was born on July 18, 1887, in Fyresdal, the son of a pastor. The Norwegian "Führer" is sometimes called Major Quisling; but it is thirteen years since he quit the army with the title of Major. He was considered a gifted young man when he left the Military Academy of Norway in 1908 with a first-class degree. He graduated from the military high school in 1911 and served on the General Staff. He is a well-read man who has always had a weakness for German philosophy. He was Military Attaché at the Norwegian Legation in Petrograd in 1918-19, and in Helsingfors, from 1919 to 1921. When Dr. Nansen travelled in Russia as High Commissioner for refugees and was fighting the great famine, Quisling, having previously represented the International Relief Committee, acted as his secretary, from 1924 to 1926.

Quisling is Mistrusted

Later he was Attache at the Norwegian Legation in Moscow, particularly looking after the British interests then entrusted to Norway. He came home a full-fledged Bolshevik. He contacted some of the most extreme leaders in the Labour Party and offered to organize Red Guards and pave the road to social revolution. He did not inspire the necessary confidence and was turned down. His Red sympathies were so well known that when Dr. Nansen worked for his big international scheme to help the Armenians and got the financial support of various countries, England and France were not willing to co-operate; and one of the reasons privately given was that Dr. Nansen's A.D.C., Quisling, was so Red that any aid given would be playing the game of the Bolsheviks.

While in Moscow Quisling married a Russian lady, but his first marriage did not last long. In a short while he had obtained a divorce and no sooner had he got rid of his first wife than he married another Russian lady to whom he is still married. He has no children. Without taking any previous active part in politics he turned to the Farmers Party in 1931 seemingly with the idea of creating Green Guards on the Bulgarian model.

And in the next two years he was active in journalism as an advocate of armaments and became more and more agressive toward his former Bolshevik friends. When, for the first time in May 1931 this new Farmers or Agrarian Party formed a minority cabinet, Quisling was launched as a possible Minister of Defence by a newspaper which had printed his articles. The leader of the Agrarian Party, who had some difficulty in filling the post and who did not at all know him personally, appointed him a member of his Government.

Failure as Minister

He soon proved a great failure as a Cabinet Minister: he was no orator, mild-mannered and self-conscious, inexperienced and extremely confused, and he was absolutely at a loss in a political discussion. He was attacked and ridiculed by the Labour Party, and at the same time he was developing a more and more striking superiority complex, approaching the abnormal. In the course of his tenure in this office he came in for a good deal of adverse publicity through certain rather shady incidents.

The most startling episode occurred one day in February, 1932, just at the closing hour when most of the personnel in his Ministry had gone home. Quisling stepped down into one of the offices on a lower floor to get some papers, when, as he reported it, he was set upon by an assailant with a knife who tried to stab him several times in the chest, and flung some smarting compound into his face to blind him. When next aware of himself, half an hour later, he was lying on the floor considerably bruised, and half suffocated. With some effort he got to his feet, washed away the blood stains from an injury on his forehead, pulled his overcoat over his soiled suit, called a cab and drove home.

The strange part of it was that he reported nothing to the guard on duty in the building and nothing to the police. The latter learned of the affair only through a friend who visited the home later in the evening. But it was three days later before the press got wind of it and the affair was blown up to titanic dimensions. One report had it that he had been assaulted by the Communists, another that it was a foreign agent, a servant of the Russian Cheka. A chemical analysis of the floor sweepings at the scene of the attack, found not by the police but by Quisling and a friend was found to contain pepper.

Clarification Sought

The Government offered a reward of 5,000 kroner for information that would lead to a clarification of the matter, but in spite of this the Norwegian police were left with an unsolved mystery on their hands, and a Parliamentary Committee, which went over the matter, could bring the case no nearer to a solution. There was much public excitement for a short while, but the more lurid aspects of the affair rapidly died away. The whole story was very mysterious and Quisling was more or less openly accused of having faked the assault himself. His failure to notify the police, his refusal to have the authorities question his own domestic staff about his arrival home after the purported attack, his inability to give any clue as to the character or appearance of the supposed assailant and his reluctance to have the case proceed through the courts, all these had their part in the result.

It was the popular belief at the time that Quisling had gone more or less out of his mind. His Government colleagues naturally were furious. It is more than likely that the true version of this mystery story is that Quisling was attacked by a jealous husband who, after having thrown pepper into his eyes, gave him a thorough thrashing. Since Quisling had no sense of political loyalty there was no collaboration in the cabinet and the Government was on the point of disruption when it had to resign in March, 1933.

Quisling undoubtedly considers himself a sort of prophet. His book "Quisling Has Stated" is sufficient evidence of this. He has the belief of the prophet, his confidence and his lack of humour and self-criticism. There is nothing more solemn than Quisling. Never a smile, only this staring monomaniacal gaze.

A characteristic story is told about his active service as an officer. During a manœuvre Quisling's party was hemmed in a cleft and defeated without a hope of being saved when one of his colleagues took up his canteen with the remark that, since there was nothing more they could do but wait and make themselves comfortable, the time had come for a drink. To this sensible suggestion Quisling replied gloomily, like Napoleon after Waterloo, that in such a moment he could not drink.

Quisling Contaradicts Self

In September 1932 Quisling said: "All those of us who belong to a Nordic-Anglo-Saxon race must stick together both here in Europe and in North America." About the conditions in Norway, those conditions which he now states were intolerable and degrading, he stated at that time (1932): "Conditions here are sound. Our Norwegian society is a strong and healthy society despite all." To prove the utter contradiction of which this imbecile is capable on October 10 last year in a speech he said: "The system under which we lived was so crafty that one could almost say that it was devilish. This system had in view only power and welfare for the few. The fact is that it hindered the material development. Now we are throwing off this system little by little in order one day to stand as free men."

And here is another paragraph from the same speech which shows clearly the stupidity and inconsistency of those who are now creating the "New Dis-order" in Europe: "With irresistible force we have now been thrown into the current. He who fights against it in Norway today is plainly stupid, to use such an expression." And then he adds: "National Union need not go to any of our countrymen for assistance. We are strong enough with the organizations we have to carry through what we will here in the country." Then suddenly he thinks better of it and he says: "But we want to appeal to the Norwegian people's intellect, common sense and goodwil."

In his New Year's message to the Norwegian people, after the most tragic year in our history, he said: "After the richest year in Norwegian history we are facing a Norse period of greatness." No wonder that a Nazi individual named Hermann over the Oslo radio had to state the following: "It is said that National Union have no heads. Who can measure or decide who possess heads or not? We have in any case one man with a head in National Union: Vidkun Quisling." (He did not of course use his second name, Abraham.)

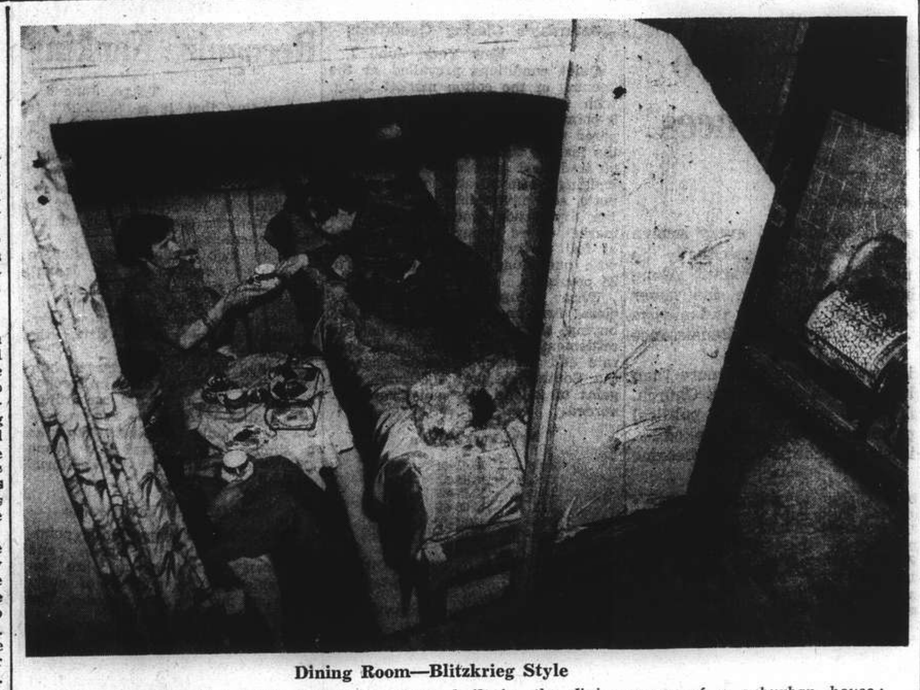
Fool and Power

And this spokesman for Quisling continued: "He who has the power and does not use it is a fool. Belief in the New Order must be a passion. Yes, even a fanatical passion. It is of no consequence how many must be sacrificed.

We in National Union do not carry out the errands of a foreign power. We love our country. These men who "love" their country are led by an individual who stated in the speech I referred to above: "Today we are living in a country which has been conquered with complete justification by Germany." And the man who is supported by Nazi bayonets states: "We do not come with the sword in one hand and the New Order in the other and say Choose! but we appeal to the goodwill, to the most noble feelings of our countrymen."

After what I have told you I do not think that anyone of you can disagree with Mr. Hambro, the President of the Norwegian Parliament, when he said: "Quisling is a case for medical and not for political investigation."

To my mind he embodies Loki, that evil genius of Norse mythology "who surpassed all beings in those arts called cunning and perfidy." Some day when loyal and upright subjects of King Haakon once more rule the country, Vidkun Quisling can hope for no consideration from his countrymen. No matter where then he is, he will have to build his house with "four doors in it" so that as it was said of Loki, "He might look out on every side and catch the first glimpse of the Æsir when they came as he knew they would come."



Dining Room—Blitzkrieg Style

This well designed concrete and steel shelter, built in the dining room of a suburban house,; certainly brings safety as well as comfort inside the home. It shelters four sleepers comfortably. The top bunk can be let down to form a settee. The picture shows a scene in a 1941 dining room complete with its modern shelter.

American Aircraft in Action Prove Their Value to Britain

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser
Special to the "N.C.D.N."

AMERICAN built aircraft are taking an increasing share in Britain's air-striking force. Hudsons of the Coastal Command have done great work right from the beginning of the war and now new types, well-armed and armoured, are in operational use and proving first-class war planes. Pilots of the R.A.F. speak highly of handling and manœuvrability of the United States ships. Ground crews consider them easy to maintain and in action they have shown themselves more than equal to any the enemy has yet been able to put up.

A Catalina was instrumental in bringing Bismarck to battle and her ultimate destruction. These ships—PBY-5S, in the United States Navy—operate with the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. They are twin-engined high-wing monoplane reconnaissance bomber flying-boats. Carrying a crew of seven they have a range of 4,000 miles. Guns are carried in the nose and in two blisters on top of the hull, aft of the wings.

Of long range and great endurance—flight 27 hours nothing out of the ordinary—they fit extremely well for convoy patrols and submarine hunting, which is a day and night task of the Coastal Command. Glenn-Martins and Tomahawks are in active operation in the Middle East. The Glenn-Martin bomber is a fast machine, carrying a crew of three and a useful bomb-load. It has good range and is well armed. Britain calls it the Maryland.

Outstripped German Fighters

Capt. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, who was in the Middle East as a military observer, recently saw some pilots and crews flying these aircraft. One of them told him how three German fighters attempted to intercept him, but the Glenn-Martin had no trouble in outstripping them. "They are easy to manœuvre," he said, "and their speed is surprising."

As for the Tomahawk, British fighter pilots are enthusiastic. Even those who were formerly flying Hurricanes and Spitfires consider this new aircraft a "good job." Curtis Hawk 81, as the American call this ship, is a single engined, one seater, low wing monoplane, well armed and in performances comparable with the Hurricane. Tomahawks are being used in the Middle East as escort bombers in attacks on enemy aerodromes, dumps and stores. They have also had many fighting successes. Pilots very satisfied with their armament and manœuvrability.

One flying officer summed up the general feeling when he said, "when you sit at the control and handle her you know you have really got something in this American figher." In and round Britain Havocs are living up to their new name. The United States AD DB7, on its service with R.A.F. was promptly christened in British fashion. There is a useful advantage in names, and Havocs certainly climbed to merit and fame in encounters with the best that Germany has put up.

Veterans in the Air

Havocs are almost veterans in the air war, both above Britain and in carrying offensive to bases in occupied territory. Typical encounters have been described by pilots. "We had our baptism," said one pilot on his first trip, "when our machine was heavily attacked but stood up to it and we were able to turn the tables on the Germans and shot down nine. The next night was a real test. We began by diving on a German bomber at 300 m.p.h., sweeping it with bursts from the front guns. Then we swooped up to give the rear gunner a chance. The German blew up and the blast hurled our aircraft several hundred feet upwards but the Havoc took it in excellent shape."

Confidence of the air crews has added to appreciation of the ground crews who claim that the Havoc is the easiest plane to service at night when every minute counts in the darkness. The Brewster Buffalo (Brewster 339) is one American aircraft now operating from Singapore. It is a well-armed, mid-wing monoplane, single-seater fighter, first built for the United States Navy as deck landing fighter.

Because of its tubby fuselage it has been nicknamed "Peanut Special" and "Flying Barrel." The strength of the R.A.F. in Malaya steadily increases both for offensive and defensive and aircraft built in Canada, Australia, Britain and the United States are now in service.

Reliability Essential

In Malaya reliability is essential, because the country is hazardous for flying. Storms are frequent and the ground is covered by dense forests or thickly wooded plantations. Forced landings and parachute jumps are equally risky but aircraft stand up to their job (groups omitted) as a constant reminder that weight of production of the United States is steadily behind Britain's war effort.

The whole Malayan Peninsula from the Thailand border to Singapore Island and Borneo is a vast network of modern military aerodromes. The full tide of American production has not yet been reached but fore-runners of American strength have proved their worth.

Nantao Gates Closed in Smoke-bomb Scare

Three iron gates separating the French Concession from Nantao were closed for a few hours on Saturday following the explosion of a smoke bomb inside the native district. Several arrests were made by the Japanese following an extensive search, but the exact cause of the trouble could not be ascertained.

The smoke bomb was thrown near the back door of a residence at House No. 1, Lane 64 Chang Kai, Nantao, and no one knew what was the purpose of the missile. Pedestrians dashed in various directions to reach places of safety and the confusion attracted the attention of Japanese gendarmes who closed iron gates to make searches.

Police Round Up Drug Smugglers

An alleged opium-smuggling gang engaged in transporting contraband to the interior for sale from this city has been rounded up by the Central Police, who so far have arrested 16 persons and seized more than 100 cans of opium. Five of the arrested persons are Koreans, who have been turned over to the Japanese authorities for trial, while all others have been brought to the First Special District Court.

When the eleven alleged Chinese members of the gang faced the court on Saturday, the police asked for a remand of one week to facilitate further investigations and the request was granted by Judge Siao. Among the detained persons there is a girl named Yang Sieh-chu, who was arrested in a Swatow Road sing song house.

It was alleged in court that the gang had been engaged in secretly transporting opium from this city to the interior on many occasions but that the large scope of their activities soon attracted the attention of the Central Police, who made most of the arrests in the Great China Hotel at 200 Yu Ya Ching Road; Arriving at Room 411, the officers found practically all the wanted persons there. They then raided the sing song house.

The officers also found 160 cans containing one ounce of opium each. The contraband was said to be valued at about $10,000. In addition to the seizure of the drug, the officers were said to have also seized a large sum of money believed to be part of the gang's capital.

Sweltering Heat Sweeps Shanghai

Shanghailanders had more than their cares and worries to cope with yesterday as a heat wave hit the city with its favourite Sunday punch to send thousands into the parks to seek shelter from the sweltering temperature of the narrow streets and lanes. Worst hit, as usual, were the Chinese living in smaller thoroughfares and this resulted in hundreds leaving their homes for the cooler air of the roads.

Being a Sunday, chairs in the parks were as usual at a premium, but the lucky possessors of such were seen to be dragging them into shade, beneath widely spread branches of high trees and in the narrow alleyways completely hidden in foliage. Refreshment kiosks, on the other hand, thanked their lucky stars for the heat, their business booming with all their tables occupied by holiday-makers escaping from the stifling air of the city. Good business was also done by Chinese hawkers, selling cool drinks and ices to their clientele through the fence of Jessfield Park.

While a great number had to struggle for chairs in parks, others spend their day along Hungjao Road, with at least a score of refreshment huts to serve their needs. Rio Rita, behind the Jessfield Park, was also the scene of numerous parties and picnics.

An indication of the heat could be noted even in the morning when one had virtually to fight in order to breathe freely. Cases of heat strokes were reported, while it was learned that a foreign lady had fainted from heat while playing tennis in the morning. The heat was particularly cruel to firemen yesterday, who had to cope with nature and fires. A minor blaze of a truck in Hongkew, although extinguished within some twenty minutes, saw the firemen return to the station, dripping wet with perspiration.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4, recording an increase of almost eight degrees as to that recorded on the same day last year, although more than a degree lower than that recorded on Saturday.

Patronal Festival of Cathedral Observed

The 75th year of the foundation of the Holy Trinity Cathedral was marked in a fitting manner yesterday morning when mattins was specially observed as the Patronal Festival of the Cathedral. Special prayers were said and excellent music was provided for the occasion.

The preacher was the Rev. P. C. Matthews, M.A., who dealt with the history and significance of the Church and the Cathedral and their foundation. Naylor's anthem, "Behold God is Great," was sung as one of the special musical selections.

120 Fishermen Missing In Wake of Typhoon

Sapporo, June 7.

The severe typhoon which swept over the Japanese islands left a further calamity in its wake with the fate of 120 fishermen in 15 boats, who have been missing since early this morning, still unknown.

Thirty smacks belonging to the fishing fleet managed to fight through the rough seas and were reported safe in a port on the eastern coast of Hokkaido. Four persons were drowned, however, when a trawler capsized.—Domei.

Shanghai War Savings Association's Work

On June 26, 1941, the Shanghai War Savings Association will have completed its first year, its offices having been opened on June 27, 1940. During these past eleven months, 1,160 subscribers have joined the Association and have contributed the sum of about £58,000, or an average of over £5,000 a month.

This money has been remitted to London each month and the total amount is now invested in 2½ per cent. National War Bonds and thereby lent to the British Government for the duration of the War.

More and more money is needed, and the wonderful response to the Government's appeal, during London's war weapons week was a sum of over £120,000,000, which is a wonderful effort for people here to try and emulate. What about having a two weeks drive and seeing how much Britons can subscribe in that time?

It is true that it is not possible to reach anything like the above amount, but if each and every one would make a special effort during this month of June, a very substantial amount could be remitted to London as a result.

Make your supreme effort today and each day, and help to show how grateful all are for the magnificient response being made throughout the British Empire. Every effort is required today by each and every one.

Send your contributions to Shanghai War Savings Association, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund.

Shipping to Wenchow Still Prevented

Third party shipping circles in Shanghai may not be able to resume shipping between Shanghai and Wenchow, an important district in east Chekiang which was recently retaken by the Chinese, because the Chinese military authorities there, like the Japanese in Ningpo, will not permit the resumption for the time being, according to the "Sin Wan Pao."

In view of the official refusal, those operating ships on Lower Yangtze run are forced to anchor their ships in the Whangpoo with a few exceptional cases in which their ships are detained at Yangtszepoo or off Chusan. Quoting Wenchow residents in Shanghai, the report asserts that Chinese military authorities have forbidden any ships to reach the district.

Meanwhile, shipping circles here are trying their best to obtain permission from the Japanese military to resume shipping between this city and Ningpo. So far they have failed to do so, the Japanese having decided not to allow any shipping along this route for the time being. It is said, however, that ships commissioned for official use have been going to Ningpo.

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HIT SONGS: "Y'VI, YI, YI, YI" "CHICA, CHICA, BOOM, CHIC" "BOA NOITE" "THEY MET IN RIO" "THE BARON IS IN CONFERENCE" by Mack Gordon & Harry Warren
Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS
Associate Producer Fred Kohlmar • Screen Play by George Seaton, Bess Meredyth and Hal Long • Additional Dialogue by Samuel Hoffenstein • Based on a play by Rudolph Lothar and Hans Adler • Adapted by Jessie Ernst • A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 7.

Stock prices on Wall Street today finished steady and fractionally higher, in a more or less featureless and quiet session.

The market was cheered by President Roosevelt's definite denunciation of peace rumours and the absence of any disturbing war news, which resulted in some selective buying.

The turnover today amounted to 160,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	119.01	118.23	118.89	+0.89
20 Rails	27.70	27.65	27.69	+0.07
15 Utilit.	17.34	17.27	17.32	—0.04
40 Bonds	—	—	90.93	+0.06

June	6	7
Adams Exp	5¾	*6
Alg Lud	21¼	21¼
Allis Chal	†27¼	28¼
Am Can	78¾	78¾
Am Cyan	36¼	36¼
Am & For Pr	0¾	0¾
,, $7 pfd	17	*17
Am Loco	12¼	*12¼
Am Metal	17¼	*17¼
Am Radtr	6¼	6¼
Am R Mill	13¼	13¼
Am Smelt	39¼	39¼
Am Sug	16¼	16¼
Am T & T	167¼	158¼
Am Tob B	63¼	64
Am Wtwrks	4¼	4¼
Anaconda	26	26¼
Atchison	26¼	27¼
Aviation	3¼	3¼
Bald Loco	13¼	13¼
Balt & O	3¼	*3¼
Barns Oil	9¼	9¼
Bendix	34	*34¼
Beth St	†71	71¼
Bliss	14¼	14¼
Boeing	15¼	15¼
Borg War	16¼	16¼
Briggs	19¼	*19¼
Budd Mfg	3¼	3¼
Can Pac	3¼	3¼
Celanese	21	21¼
Chase N B	*28¼	*29
Ches & O	35¼	36
Chrysler	55¼	56
Col G & E	3¼	3¼
Col Gredit	23	23¼
Com & S	0¾	0¾
Cons Edis	18¼	18¼
Cons Oil	6	5¼
Copld St	*13¼	*13¼
Curtiss Wr	8¼	8¼
Dust Corp	*13¼	13¼
Douglas	69¼	*69¼
Du Pont	148¼	150
E P Lead	8¼	*8¼
Elec A Lite	26¼	*26¼
Elec B & S	2¼	2¼
,, $5 pfd	*54¼	*54¼
,, $6 pfd	58¼	58¼
El Pw	*3	3¼
Flintkote	12¼	12¼
Gen Elec	29¾	30
Gen Motor	37¼	37¼
Gen Rly	13¼	13¼
Gen T & R	*10¼	10¼
Goodrich	12¼	12¼
Goodyear	16¼	*16¼
Gt N Ore	15¼	*15
Gt N R	25¼	25¼
Gt W Sug	24¼	*24¼

June	6	7
Int Nickel	25½	25¾
Int Paper	14¼	14¼
Int T & T	2¼	*2¼
Johns Man	58	58
Kennecott	36	36¼
Libbey	27¼	27¼
Lock Air	23¼	23¼
Loew's	28¼	28¼
Martin	27¼	*27¼
Mont Ward	33¼	33¼
Nat Avia	8¼	*8
N City B	*24¼	*24¼
Nat Dairy	12¼	12¼
Nat Dist	19¼	19¼
Nat P & L	6¼	6¼
Nat Sup	6	6¼
N Y Cent	11¼	12¼
Niag Hud	2¼	2¼
N A Avian	13¼	14
N Am Co	13	13
N Pacific	6¼	6¼
Packard	2¼	2¼
Paramount	10¼	10¼
Penn R R	23¼	23¼
Phil Pet	41¼	42¼
Pullman	27¼	27¼
Pure Oil	9¼	9¼
Radio	3¼	3¼
Reading	*14¼	*14¼
Rem Arms	*4¼	*4¼
Rep Avian	3¼	7¼
Rep Steel	18¼	19
Rey Tob	29¼	29¼
Schenley	10¼	10¼
Shell U Oil	13¼	*13¼
Soc Vac	9¼	9¼
Sthrn Pac	11	11
Sthrn Rly	22¼	22¼
Spicer	30¼	30¼
Std Brands	5¼	5¼
Std G & E	0¼	*0¼
StdO of NJ	37¼	38
Studebaker	4¼	*4¼
Swift Int	18¼	*18¼
Technicor	8¼	*8¼
Tex Corp	39¼	39¼
Trans	4¼	4¼
Tw Cent	5¼	5¼
Un B & P	10¼	*10¼
Un Pac	*79¼	79
Un Air	38¼	38¼
Un A Line	10¼	10¼
Un Corp	0¾	0¾
,, $3 pfd	22¼	22¼
Un Gas	7	7
U S Rub	21	21¾
U S Steel	54	55
Vanadium	24¼	24¼
Vultee	6¼	6¼
Walworth	4¼	4¼
War Pr Pct	3¼	*3¼
West Elec	91	91¼
Woodward	27¼	26¼

BONDS

Am For Pr	54¾	54¾	Erie	24¼	24¼
Aust Co	60	*60	Int T & T	45¾	46⅜
Brazil	20¼	20¼	N E G & E	62	62
,, 6½%	17¼	17¼	Sthrn Pac	52	52
C S P & L	97¼	97¼	St G & E	87¼	87½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices moved irregularly higher today, with the Dow-Jones Industrial Average reaching the highest level since mid-April. Buying centred in special issues, while International Paper and Power was active on the belief that the directors would soon eliminate the preferred dividend arrearages. Sentiment continued firm, with many holding that the list was over sold and therefore practically immune to unfavourable war developments.

Foreign Money Rates

London: June 7.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼
Call money		⅞%

New York closed.—Reuter.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, May 22.

Prices in the local market have weakened during the last few days in sympathy with the New York market where it is thought that some measure of price control may be brought into force. Reports from London state that the market remains dull. The International Rubber Regulation Committee has decided to leave the exportable allowance for the third quarter at 100 per cent. of basic quotas.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 40⅜ cents, down 1⅛ cents.
London 13⅞d., down ⅛d.
New York 23½ U.S.A. cents, down 1¼ U.S.A. cents.

The following are details of American Statistics for last month (in tons):—

	Apr. 1941	Mar. 1941	Apr. 1940
Stocks on last day of month	329,800	338,100	162,300
Afloat on last day of month	153,500	140,200	102,600
Consumption	71,400	69,000	50,100
Consumption of Reclaimed Rubber	20,400	19,600	16,300

At the auctions held yesterday, there was a good demand for Sheets and a fair demand for Crepes and Low Grades. Of 714 tons catalogued, 652 tons were offered and 503 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard Quality	39⅞—40
Good Average Quality	39 —39¾
Fair Average Quality	38 —38⅞
Off-Quality	37¼—37⅞
Sheet Cuttings	37⅞—37⅞
Crepe:—	
Fine Quality Pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	38⅛—38¼
Off-Colour Latex	37¼—38⅛
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	37½—38⅛
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashing and skimmings	37 —37¼
Tree Scrap	26 —33¼
Brown and Dark Crepe	33 —37⅞
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	32 —32½
Virgin Lump	23 —33½

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, June 7.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5 15/16
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19	.. sellers	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	84½	., buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		.. sellers	83 N.
		.. buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 15/32d.	.. buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45/48*
Paris	2.30	Shanghai	5.47
Italy	5.26¼†	Hongkong	24.50
S'zerland	23.22	Hungary	19.85
.. "free"	23.24	Finland	2.05
Sweden	23.85	Manila	49.80 N.
Montreal	88.375		

London	4.03¼
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
.. .. .. market rate	23.65
Montreal on London	4.56⅝

*—Offered N—Nominal †—Official.—Reuter

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, June 7.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were irregularly higher today and the industrial average was the best since mid-April.

Jones & Laughlin Pfd. was up 4⅛ points while International Paper Pfd. touched new highs. The rise was on expectations that arrearages would be wiped out shortly.

Dow Chemical and Dupont de Neymours gained almost two points.

Rail and copper issues were firm. Union Carbide touched a new high.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express		0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	7
Alleghany Ludlum Steel		1.75†	Apr. 1	18	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers		1.25†	Mar. 30	33	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	4
American can.		4	Feb. 15	48	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	25	2.10	Apr. 1	17	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	6
Am. and Foreign Power		—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum. Pref.		1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	8
Am. Locomotive		—	—	6	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator		0.55†	Irregular	10	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	9
Am. Rolling Mill		0.60*	Irregular	28	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	4
American Smelting		2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining		0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	24	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	10	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	8
Am. Waterworks		—	—	59	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2.25†	Mar. 25	260	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	100	1	Irregular	37	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	4
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	126	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	7	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	122	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation		3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	10
Bethlehem Steel		5.50†	Irregular	5	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)		—	—	15	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	16	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.65†	Apr. 1	—	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	10
Briggs Manufacturing	*	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	3.50†	Jan. 1	51	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5	5.75†	Mar. 13	40	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric.		0.40†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	12
Commercial Credit	10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison		2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil		0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft		5	Irregular	21	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	5
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.50†	Irregular	14	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite		3	Apr. 1	18	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	11
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote		1.25†	Irregular	13	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric		1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal		0.75	Irregular	16	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	4
Goodrich Rubber		0.75†	Irregular	26	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	26	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd		1	—	157	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	4
Great Western Sugar		2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel		2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	8
Int. Paper & Power		—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.		—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott		3†	Mar. 30	32	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.		3.50	Mar. 15	16	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft		1.50	Irregular	9	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	7
Loew's Inc.		3	Mar. 30	56	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward		2	Jan. 15	34	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	27	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products		0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers		2	Feb. 1	22	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	10
Nat. Power and Light		0.60	Mar. 1	22	—	1.28	1.12	—	10
New York Central	1	—	—	142	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	[2.06	9
North American Co.	25	0.90*	Jan. 2	21	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	6
Pacific Gas and Electric		2	Jan. 16	30	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors		—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.65†	Irregular	17	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	6
Phillips Petroleum		2	Mar. 1	38	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.		2.35	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil		0.25	Irregular	22	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.		0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"		2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck		4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands		0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	9
Standard Gas & Electric		—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	5
Union Carbide & Carbon		2.70†	Jan. 2	30	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.98	8
United Aircraft	5	3.50†	Irregular	12	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.		—	—	3	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement		0.80	Mar. 23	11	—	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	—	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel		4†	Irregular	119	—	D 3.70	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium		1.75†	Irregular	29	—	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	5	—	—	18	—	0.41	0.86	—	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	4.87½	Feb. 28	71	—	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

What Our Allies Think

Machiavelli and Hitler; Two Books of Great Consequences

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

(Concluded from yesterday)

THE Renaissance in its progress had overturned every known tradition of the ancient world. Materially and spiritually the universe had taken on new and unexpected proportions. Along with technical and intellectual improvements came the never changing urge of the human mind to ask for more and always more when there is already plenty. The glory of the Renaissance did not make people better.

On the contrary, they learned, knew and desired more than ever, but their belief in God receded under a weakening Church. Their confidence in wordly leadership was wrecked by a political system that was untouched by the progress of spiritual awakening. The discrepancy between the spiritual and political form became intolerable.

At the height of this tension when the national separations of the war-torn city-states of Italy threatened to annihilate all further development, Machiavelli cried out for greater unity and national strength. But he was a realistic thinker and experienced observer and he knew that political turmoils cannot be appeased by pouring the oil of moral preaching on the stormy waves of hatred and jealousy among hostile communities.

The only possible way to remove the causes of disunity seemed to him to lie in acquiring ascendancy over the clashing powers by sheer force. Was it patriotism which instilled into Machiavelli this vision of a political solution? Or was it that this clever official visualized unlimited possibilities of personal power for his idol-prince, springing up from the contrasts of his time?

Blindly Pursued Vision of Power

In any case he was a cynic who put his goal outside all religious and moral obligations and blindy pursued his vision of power and success by advocating the adoption of all and any means that served his purpose.

The fact remains, that, because his final aim was obviously just and great, his treacherous doctrines appealed to many who agreed with him that a larger national unity and strong leadership was the only pledge of a better future. The right of the leader to achieve the seemingly best in politics by the very worst moral tricks was for the first time clearly formulated by Machiavelli on the threshold of a new era of expression and critical enlightenment.

It is, however, improbable that his political dogma as such originated at that time. Most likely this cynical conception of leadership has unconsciously been at the root of politics ever since there were rulers and subjects.

Climax in Hitler's Deeds

From that day to this Machiavellism has become a conscious conviction, often receding into the background, but apt to make a reappearance in times of great unrest, at last coming to a climax in Hitler's doctrines and deeds.

At first sight there seems no apparent reason at this moment for the re-appearance of an attempt at the deification of a community aiming at its own aggrandisement. Looking closer at this last century, however, there is revealed a striking resemblance in the political and spiritual backgrounds of the 15th and the 20th centuries.

The beginning of the 19th century saw the dawn of great changes. Europe was still shaken by the tremors of the French Revolution. Napoleon had swept over Europe like a tornado. The Congress of Vienna endeavoured to straighten out the confusion in which Europe was wallowed. But it was a gathering of men of the old régime with reactionary tendencies, and therefore it failed. Congresses seldom achieve anything but failure. Europe's peoples, however, did not accept defeat, and a great longing for national liberation and individual freedom broke through the night of blood and despair.

Industrial Revolution

While Europe was struggling to its feet, something new turned up, born from the immortal spirit of man. It was the coming of the machine that revolutionized life more than anything else. Again it was not an event that suddenly emerged from nowhere. In fact, humanity had been busy inventing machinery ever since our primitive forefathers learned to sharpen a stone for use as an axe. Nothing new can ever happen on this old, old planet.

There are only unexpected combinations of circumstances that suddenly single out one of a myriad of possibilities and develop it to world-encircling proportions. Somehow, the time was ripe for the machine to alter once more every known conception on earth. Again undreamed-of possibilities came within the reach of everybody.

German Renaissance

Hand in hand with the machine came for Europe what can be justly called the German Renaissance of the 19th century.

Johann Sebastian Bach, a simple organist at Leipzig, laid the foundation of modern music. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven—all Austrians—created the modern orchestra with the immortal beauty of their tunes.

Writers and poets gave expression to highest moral conceptions. Greatest of them all, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, an all-round genius and poet like Leonardo da Vinci, is still not sufficiently appreciated by the non-German world. What he thought and said could fill the spiritual horizons of generations to come.

A new school of philosophy arose in Germany. Names like Emmanuel Kant, who based his conceptions of human society on the ideas of Rousseau coupling them with his own "imperative" of duty, have become known to the entire civilized world.

Hegel's Philosophy Exploited

More important in his influence on future politics was Hegel and his philosophy of history. This formed the basis for a non-democratic empire and was later duly exploited by Nazidom. Schopenhauer combined the idea of the universal existence with Kant's conception of mystical human will-power, and evolved a doctrine of metaphysical "world-will" (*Weltwillen*) as the last combination of imagination and reality.

Interesting from the point of view of the development of German philosophy in the 19th century is Friedrich Nietzsche who died insane. He advocated a philosophy which was his deep conviction of the moment but it was as changeable as his moods. He created the slogans of the "*Herrenmoral*" (the moral of the privileged), the "*Unwertung alter Werte*" (revaluation of all values), and of the "*Uebermensch*," (the superman), without which Germany would not be today what she is.

Once more, as in the early Renaissance, we see the consequences of spiritual awakening, the widening of the horizons, coupled with the utter political chaos taking on the form of a struggle for social progress which does not find the necessary co-ordination with the newly-opened spiritual vistas.

Marx Expounds His Doctrine

The machine-made man free to think and act, and to desire personal independence, as the first steps towards the idea of socialism. By the middle of the 19th century, Karl Marx, a German Jew, stated that the organization of the working classes was developing a new social order destined to replace the existing class distinctions. He claimed that there were too many "expropriated" yet increasingly progressive elements depending on a very few reactionary "capitalists" whose interests inevitably would come to a clash.

He preached solidarity of the masses against the profit-seeking and wealth-hoarding class, and his influence has brought about the major conflicts of our days.

Socialism, mechanization, the so-called "positivism" in philosophy and general intellectual emancipation, together with a hundred other political and spiritual factors, have created germs of unrest and dissatisfaction in the people and led to never-ceasing splitting-up of unity within all groups. Parties sprang up wherever politics were made or discussed, religious disagreements brought to life so many sects, associations and counter-associations that there was not much left of the essence of Christianity in the end.

Towards Militant Nationalism

The road that led from this turmoil to our time is clear from the moment when over-stimulated individualism resulted in dis-unification, political factions, sects and other exaggerations of misconceived freedom. The reaction was a re-orientation towards militant nationalism as a natural remedy against party rule and internal discord. It culminated in the creation of the "ism" in Italy, Germany and Russia, a rebirth of Machiavellian community-deification with, as an ultimate goal, world conquest, either through world revolution or by the sword.

By the middle of the 19th century the stage was already set for the events of the 20th. The second half brought further and even more miraculous technical achievements, it brought more intellectual emancipation and more imperialistic wars all over the world.

Now news and knowledge from the remotest parts of the world came through the air, putting our receptiveness to an ever-growing test and expanding our range of activity to steadily increasing combinations. Everything became mechanized except the overstrained human brain which simply could not cope with the tremendous changes of speed and distance and the multiplicity of problems with which it was confronted.

Experiments in Government

Restlessly the map of the world was changed and new forms of Government sought, tested and overthrown. The social order found itself incapable of reconciling the technical developments with political backwardness. Mankind did not become happier through progress.

The coming of Hitler is less and less a surprise, the more one is able to analyze his actions in the light of a comparison with similar happenings some hundred years ago, and in the light of the more recent sources of his convictions, such as Gobineau, Houston, Chamberlain and others.

He is a man of the humblest origin, reared in misery and social injustice, tormented by the experience of a lost war with nothing but hopelessness before him. He raised himself by a super-human effort, clamouring, such as only the primitive are capable of doing, for the only solution of a primitive imagination: force.

Calling him primitive does by no means imply that he is stupid or lacks cunning. His is rather the single-track, dogged persistence in one direction excluding even the possibility of compromise, which only the unlearned can produce. Again, this does not indicate that a man like Hitler cannot accumulate an amazing amount of various knowledge.

He himself describes in his "Mein Kampf" how for years he read hungrily everything in connection with his one and only topic, the resurrection of Germany. He tells us, too, how he read, only absorbing what fitted into his picture, and mentally classifying and registering everything in his remarkable memory so that it served him as arguments whenever he needed to stress a point.

Deep Contempt for Masses

Like Machiavelli, he is filled with deep contempt for the masses and a hysterical conception of the glory of leadership. Like Machiavelli, again, he knows the educative importance of fear as a means of securing directional control of the mob. He, too, realizes the danger of inspiring people with hatred by unpopular actions.

As, however, his policy of indiscriminate force cannot avoid actions that must appear hateful to the people, he cunningly shifts the focus of popular hatred upon a scapegoat—the Jews, and harvests the gratitude of the masses by allowing them legally to indulge in their lowest instincts.

His whole programme is outlined in his "Mein Kampf." Later generations will marvel at the tremendous effect of this strange piece of literature. Its language is vulgar, its style bombastic, its fundamental ideas can be traced one by one to thoughts expressed by somebody else.

Scheme of Planned Conquest

With great frankness he sketches out the scheme of his conquest, based on strategists like Schlieffen and others. The campaign against France in 1940 was the literal execution of Schlieffen's plan revised by Groener. He propagates the right for himself to violate international and civil law, to break contracts and overthrow institutions, to let people starve and kill his adversaries; yet millions of people have enthusiastically submitted to his scheme because it was aimed at the creation of a greater unity, which, they felt with him, had to come at all costs.

Machiavelli developed a scheme that influenced later rulers to a trend of politics. Hitler not only schemed, but acted at once. Both put up a new idol of community-worship at a time when the influence of Christianity was receding. Both felt that their existing community would fall a prey to raging frictions with other groups as long as the lack of political co-ordination precluded any hope of social and political adaptation to the new proportions of the world. Both sought salvation by brutally cutting short all threads that bind humanity by ties of law, tradition, decency or faith, and seek instead to "save" them by enslaving them.

Denial of Best in Human Soul

It is superfluous to embark upon a criticism of the moral value of these doctrines or to point out that schemes which deny God and the best in the human soul, are bound to collapse under the indignant reaction of humanity against so much contemptuous conceit.

It is another aspect of this problem that is more instructive and merits careful investigation. History and the laws of analogy show that men like Machiavelli, or Hitler, are unconscious tools who liberate evolutionary changes of outstanding importance to humanity. It is not these men who achieve the new, but it is the reaction against them which brings it about.

Strangely enough, it seems that progress often emerges from shocking immorality. Without these shocks man is not disposed to go out of his way to listen to the spirit of his time. It is only reaction against the terror of tyranny which revives the spirit of justice, and brings into action the longing for freedom. Human beings rarely accept changes unless they are forced upon them.

Horror Awakens Democracy

Actually it took quite an amount of horror to awaken democracy once again, but the enlightened generation of the 20th century need no further example of force and terror to make them believe that the dawn of a new order has come. Hitler is an expression of the reluctance and hesitation of the ruling classes everywhere to break down the barriers of too narrow limitations, just as was Machiavelli in his time.

Both were necessary to overcome ineritia, to break a deadlock and to set to motion new creative forces. They are instruments, not creators. No more than Machiavelli's immoral teachings with Hitler's racial theory and his raving nationalism lead to a new order.

The new order will come, but it will be an order based on democratic progress and liberty materializing in the voluntary faith of free people in human dignity and in God's and man's universal laws.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 7.

Quiet conditions prevailed at the opening of the cotton market today, with initial quotations ruling from 3 points down to 4 points up, compared with yesterday's close. Later, the market turned active and strong on trade and speculative buying, less hedging, unfavourable weather reports and favourable conditions in the dry goods trade. Finally, the market closed strong on anticipation of full parity benefits for planters, with quotations ranging from 17 to 26 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today closed firm on mills and speculative buying, shorts covering, the definite settlement of the Government loan rate and persistent wet weather in the South-West. At the final bell, gains of 2½ to 2¾ cents were recorded.

New York Cotton

July	13.41-41	+18
Oct.	13.55-55	+17
Dec.	13.67-67	+19
Jan.	13.65-65	+19
Mar.	13.67-69	+21
May	13.68-69	+26

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
July	101⅜-101½ +2½	July	74¼-74⅛ +⅝
Sept.	102⅞-103 +2¾	Sept.	76-75⅞ +1

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Hitler Confers with King Boris

Berlin, June 8.

D.N.B., official German news agency reported from Obersalzberg yesterday that Chancellor Adolf Hitler had received King Boris of Bulgaria in the presence of Herr Jaochim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister. Subject of the conversations was not disclosed.—United Press.

Axis Said Slow to Recognize Nanking

Tokyo, June 8.

Asserting that it is "difficult" to find reasons why Germany and Italy have not yet recognized the "National government of China at Nanking," the rightist newspaper "Kokumin" editorially declared today that recognition is necessary in order to strengthen the common front against the democracies.

If the two Powers "are sincere enough" to reciprocate for Japan's decision to recognize Croatia, as was notified last night, they should definitely recognize the Nanking government at the earliest date, the "Kokumin" declared.

Since Japan's willingness to help bring about a "New Order in Europe" has been shown by the recognition of Croatia, there is no reason why the Axis should be reluctant to take a similar step toward the Wang Ching-wei government, the editorial claimed.

"New Orders" Inseparable

The "Kokumin" significantly pointed out that the East Asiatic and European "New Orders" are inseparable for the purpose of overthrowing the old world order, like the "two wheels of a cart."

The paper asserted, "By urging recognition of the Nanking regime, we do not covet Axis sympathy, but wish to strengthen the common front against the Democracies." The editorial concluded by stating that Soviet Russia's recognition is also desirable, pointing out that such recognition by the U.S.S.R. will be more effective than Italian-German recognition for the creation of a "New Order in East Asia."—Domei.

French Contact with Empire Maintained

London, June 8.

Although the pre-war trade of Marseilles has greatly declined, there is still considerable contact between France and her Empire through this port.

Statistics published in "Journal do Comercio" show that connections with Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco represent easily the principal part of the trade, leaving barely ten per cent. with Madagascar, the Antilles East Africa and Indo-China.

Contrast with pre-war figures is shown by the fact that whereas in a single week in 1938 there were 170 ships anchored at Marseilles disembarking 170,000 tons of goods, the average week now shows 50 to 60 ships arrived with 1,911 passengers and 75,000 tons of goods, all from Algeria, Tunisia or Morocco, bringing cereals, fruits, vegetables, wines, sweetmeats, and horses.

The varied nature of imports from other sources is shown by the fact that on April 12 a ship came from Martinique with a cargo of rum, cocoa, fruits, dried vegetables, dried fruits, etc., and a ship from Spain with 7,889 tons of oranges, although it should be noted that the greatest part of this trade is landborne.—Reuter.

Chungking Air Officials Dismissed

Hongkong, June 8.

While public indignation and censure rose over the air raid shelter disaster on Thursday night which took the lives of 700 persons, General Chiang Kai-shek last night ordered the immediate dismissal of three important officials for gross negligence of their duties in connection with the underground tunnel, reports reaching here stated.

The disaster was due to defects in the ventilation system of the dug-out, causing those inside to suffocate.

The dismissed officials, according to Chungking despatches, were General Liu Shih, Chungking Garrison Commander and concurrently Air Defence Commander; General Hu Pei-han, Deputy Air Defence Commander, and the Mayor of Chungking, Mr. Wu Kuo-ting.—Domei.

Turkish Ship Reported In Danger

Istanbul, June 8.

Diplomatic circles yesterday reported that the ship which sent out a radio SOS on Friday night was a vessel from Istanbul en route to the Black Sea. It was believed the ship was either torpedoed or had hit a mine.

Reliable circles disclosed that Turkish anti-aircraft batteries shot down yesterday a Dornier flying boat of unknown nationality near the island of Bozada, close to the Dardanelles. The flying boat was believed to have been on submarine patrol duty but it flew too near the Turkish coast and anti-aircraft defences opened fire.—United Press.

Italy to Celebrate Entry Into War

Rome, June 7.

The Chamber of Fasci and Corporations will be convened in a special session on June 10 on the occasion of the first anniversary of Italy into the war, well-informed quarters here revealed. It was believed that the government will make an important announcement.—Domei.

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BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED
C. J. SCHAAP, *Manager.*

FROM DAY TO DAY

Mrs Theodore Beebe, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., has sent U.S.$10,000 to the British Minister of Aircraft Production towards the purchase of a 'plane

AMONG minor tragedies of the war is a shortage of hair dyes and bleaches. Women whose black, bronze, golden or platinum locks have long been the admiration of their friends are growing grey with tragic rapidity.

SIR Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Winston Churchill were billeted near the line in the last war when they received a visit from the brigadier. "You are in a dangerous place," he told them. "But this is a dangerous war," replied the future Prime Minister.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. W. W. Wakefield, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Air, at Harrow recently, referred to the Air Training Corps—nearly 150,000 boys—as "these young Elizabethans who are learning to make history while still learning history at school."

FOUNDER'S Day was celebrated at Harrow School on April 5, with the customary football matches between three teams of Old Harrovians and the school. At a special service the headmaster, Mr. A. P. Boissier, read the names of 40 Old Harrovians killed in the present war.

MR. Kiyoshi Fukuzawa, Secretary of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, was appointed on Friday to the new post of Acting-Director of the Press Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. Mr. Fukuzawa will proceed to Formosa on June 19 to assume his new post.

THE provinces of Szechuan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kweichow and Kwangsi have been brought under the system of food control as from June 5, it was announced in a Chinese Government statement issued on Friday. The various provinces are thereby subject to the regulations of national food control and the laws governing the punishment of profiteers and hoarders.

VICE-Admiral Taiji Ota, Director of the Asia Development Board's Central China Liaison Office, returned here from Nanking at 3.10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Vice-Admiral Ota went to Nanking on Thursday to pay a round of courtesy calls on the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, the Japanese Embassy, and the Nanking government.

HARAR, in Abyssinia, captured in April, is the second largest town in the country and the most important commercially. It is famous for its coffee, the story of which is remarkable. Nearly a thousand years ago the Arabs introduced Harar coffee to Arabia and produced the fine Mocha brand. Six hundred years later this Arabian blend was reintroduced to Harar. The term coffee came from the word "Kaffa," the name of the Province in which it was first grown in Arabia.

THE Jerry minelayer came out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to lay her "eggs." Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday British sailors would sweep them up. At last our men decided to skip a day and see what would happen. As they had imagined, the Jerries came on the Wednesday, and blew themselves to bits. The Jerry captain was saved, but, mad with rage, he entered a strong protest at our neglect in not sweeping up the field. "Such sloppiness would never," he said, "be tolerated in the German Navy."

THE Market Garden Fair to be held at Mohawk Lodge, 118 Route Pere Robert, on Wednesday, June 18, by kind arrangement of Mr. H. E. Morriss, is being organized by the following most capable committee: Lady Maze, Miss N. Toeg, Hon. Secretary. Mr. Ellis Hayim, Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Gauntlett, Mrs. Ellis Hayim, and Mrs. K. E. Newman, supported by an advisory committee of well-known residents. In such good hands, the Fair promises to reach a new high in Shanghai novelties. All profits will be handed over to British War Funds.

LIEUT.-General Sir John Marshall-Cornwall, who is heading the Military Mission of experts to Turkey, was a "gunner" by training, and has already done yeoman work in the Near East, especially Egypt. In Egypt he was the originator and organizer of Egypt's new Army. But he knows Turkey even better, having served there in political-military capacities for nearly five years. In such work the knowledge of Thrace was a particular study, and it is this area which would be first threatened by any German advance to the Straits. And he understands the German military mentality, for he has been British Military Attaché in Berlin.

MANY friends, and countless other people who know him only through his work, will learn with regret of the illness of Mr. John Hassall, the British poster artist. An original member of the Sketch Club and one of the oldest members of the Savage Club, Mr. Hassall is a true Bohemian. He likes to tell of his early struggles in Antwerp and Paris. For a time he lived on a few pence a day, but his famous Skegness poster, depicting a jolly fisherman bounding over the sands, made his name a household word about 40 years ago, and brought him more work than he could do. But fashions have changed and when he was awarded a Civil List pension two years ago, he confessed that he had only a few shillings in the bank.

KEW Gardens, which celebrated its centenary as a State institution on April 5, owes a great deal to Sir Arthur Hill, its director since 1922. During his term of office he has built the cactus house, the tropical ferns house, and the recent extension of the herbarium, the finest in the world. It contains specimens of no fewer than 5,000,000 plants, dried between sheets of white paper, and carefully filed in tier upon tier of cabinets. Botanists all over the world send specimens there for identification. Although the gardens give pleasure to many, they have a more serious purpose. The investigations of plant diseases carried out there have brought prosperity to many parts of the Empire. Hundreds of young scientists have been trained there for posts overseas.

Incentive Offered to Britons Here to Increase War Efforts

AN incentive to local Britons to make still greater efforts for the common cause with the need for aeroplanes today more acute than at any other time in the past is the fact that the sum of £10,000 for the Voluntary War Contribution Fund was exceeded for this month on and including June 6. Further lists of subscriptions (in addition to those published yesterday) received for the period mentioned follow :—

Mrs. R. D. Henderson	30
Mr/Mrs. W. J. Ward	100
C. M. Keenon	100
S. A. Judah	300
Chungking Remittance:	
G. Cecil Smith	60
E. Hibbard (Contributions from Members of Canadian Mission)	2,298
R. E. Webster	100
Anonymous	200
E. B. Copland	500
Mr/Mrs. Harold G. B. Perry	150
In memory of Mrs. Lena Brook:	
Mr/Mrs. H. Ellis	50
Mr/Mrs. Hans Berents	25
	75
Miss H. M. Sennett	10
F. R. Dastoor & Co.	50
Mr/Mrs. W. H. Train	100
K. M.	40
M and H.	10
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis being the 26th and 27th Thousand Dollars derived from the sale of Union Jack Emblems ($693 from Chefoo, $150 from Hangshow, $100 from Kiukiang)	2,000
Mr/Mrs. E. Tate	10
Miss Ethel Simpson	35
Directors and Staff of Arnhold Trading C. Ltd. Shanghai—May Contribution	3,517
Mr/Mrs. V. M. Collaco	25
Mr/Mrs. G. S. Dunkley	400
Ronald Goldsack—from sale of soldiers	41
Mr/Mrs. J. R. Hooley	100
Mrs. Janet Broderick	20
Miss Isabella B. Scott	30
Miss M. G. Scott	25
Miss E. Winther	10
Sunday Bridge Debt	11
N. J. Karanjia and Son	2,000
Miss Edith Holmes	100
Mr/Mrs. Alexander Hurry	30
Charles H. Bailey	15
Miss Kathleen Fenton	150
Mr/Mrs. P. C. Colman	500
Mr/Mrs. N. J. Marr	150
Miss F. A. Walker	100
C. J. Powell—Hongkong	552
In memory of Albert S. Hardoon in lieu of ad.	10
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Clarke	25
Dr. Mrs. F. T. Ranson	2,000
Snooker Match, China Printing & Finishing Co. Print Works Mess	34
H. G. W. Woodhead	250
Mr/Mrs. K. G. Stephenson in lieu of farewell party	1,000
Radio Station XCDN	180
Miss H. M. Duncan	50
Members of the Aquarius Family	2,000
Miss R. F. Reynolds	100
Entente Cordiale	10
Mr/Mrs. Lloyd Bland	1,000
Mr/Mrs. R. B. Roach	200
Shanghai Model Railway & Engineering Club	918
Mr/Mrs. F. H. B. Harmon	40
H. A. Ashworth—Car Lift	35
A. R. Burkill & Sons Ltd.	7,500
Miss A. S. M. Alexander	110
Major/Mrs. K. M. Bourne	416
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Brockett	50
Mr/Mrs. R. K. Burns	155
Miss P. L. Cassels	100
W. C. G. Clifford	100
Miss E. M. da Costa	5
Miss J. R. Darroch	60
Master R. Davison	10
Miss M. C. Dunstan	20
Mr/Mrs. W. R. Featherstonhaugh	30
Mr/Mrs. H. V. Gulston	100
Miss Cecilia Haas	10
Mr/Mrs. F. T. Harrop	40
J. W. H., C.N. Co.	100
Mr/Mrs. J. D. A. Hutchison	150
Miss M. Johnstone	40
Mr/Mrs. G. F. Jones	20
L. Chadwick-Kew	20
Miss M. A. Leathers	15
C. D. Longhurst	500
Mr/Mrs. N. M.	250
Fortitudine & Prudentia	100
Rev. P. C. Matthews	200
Mr/Mrs. F. McLennan	75
Mr/Mrs. F. C. McPherson	20
Model Dairy Farm	25
Mr/Mrs. Gordon Morriss	1,000
Miss G. D. S. Parker	50
Mr/Mrs. A. F. Parsons	50
G. G. & E. Patterson	30
Mrs. May Pecaric	25
Miss J. A. Penfold	20
Miss L. W. Perkins	20
Mr/Mrs. H. W. Pilcher	25
W. H. Richardson	50
Mr/Mrs. R. Shallcross	30
Mr/Mrs. A. de C. Sowerby	50
Miss M. M. Sutherland	120
Mrs. Mrs. R. A. Thomas	25
Mrs. A. E. Trueman	50
Mr/Mrs. T. H. Walker	75
Mr/Mrs. T. Walmsley	50
Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Weaver	100
Mr/Mrs. H. Wright	25
Proceeds of a Raffle held at Gaol Dance	211
Snooker Matches	170
Miss M. G. Darroch	100
Col. J. W. Hornby M.C.	242
Mr/Mrs. H. Rose	25
Mr/Mrs. E. J. Traynor	100
Miss A. G. Gresham	50
Mr/Mrs. L. E. Fisher	1,000
Anonymous	1,000
Anonymous	15
D. G. F.	55
R. A. Black	70
A. Cheetham	200
W. G. Mather	300
H. Hill	100
Bismark	10
F. J. Knightly	120
M. L. R.	100
R. Plattner	250
X.	2,250
D. Webb	400
G. J. Wells	100
Stella Roberts	10
Gloria Roberts	10
Frankie Roberts	10
A Flag	5
G. C. Thompson	10
Anonymous	100
"3023"	n'a'15,476
Croquignol	100
S. Hardman	100
A. V. B.	40
Arthur Lingard	150
A. S. Walford	250
A. D. Openshaw	200
M. R.	30
H. J. Hunt	50
John L. Callie	250
E. C. Robinson	100
F. R. B.	250
Anonymous	80
P. E. Longden	30
W. T. B.	100
Anonymous P.	500
Anonymous R.	150
Reginald Kay	250
Anonymous	100
J. D. Jones	30
M. B. Z.	10
E. Rose	50
Erzinger & Co.	1,000
R. C. Phillips	250
Mrs. M. Howells	10
Lillian Ritchie	100
G. A. Browne	15
O. A. N.	5
Hilary	100
J. P. Hawes	25
R. T. Hamilton	75
A. M. Kerr	100
G. A. Haley	500
O. C. Kench	100
W. E. Abbott	250
J. H. Abraham	50
G. L. Aitchison	250
Bluenose	150
W. A. Artlett	40
E. A. A.	20
P. J. Austin	50
J. M. Bailey	40
Tim	500
H. F. Baker	25
H. S. Bartley	70
E. Bathurst	150
W. B.	300
Miss E. M. Blake	100
D. R.	60
Dr. J. E. Bowen	250
A. H. Bown	100
A. D. Box	100
G. A. Browne	10
H. Brownlow	50
S. Brownlow	10
H. Brownlow Jr.	10
A. W. Buck	225
Anonymous	300
A. G. Chapman	50
C. S. C.	100
D. F. Cleland	300
A. Clement	200
E. T. Collin	15
L. V. Coates	10
H. C.	100
Con	100
R. B. C.	10
J. E. C.	20
A. V. C.	10
F. S. C.	125
Anonymous	100
R. H. O.	75
P.	20
A. Parr	80
A. S. O. P.	150
S. P.	100
P. N. V. P.	10
N. P.	15
S. M. Perry	25
C. W. Porter	700
J. C. P.	200
C. A. P.	50
D. R.	150
G. Puncheon	140
P. & E. R.	15
Mary	50
A. R.	300
D. R.	100
C. H. Ridgway	30
I. R.	20
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	200
D. M. R.	75
R. S. R.	50
Anonymous	50
W. H. Sainton	200
Miss G. Santler	10
Cruiser	120
Duncan	25
Anonymous	25
W. G. S.	30
R. S. Somers	20
T. Spilkins	50
S. B. Starling	60
W. A. Stewart	20
P. J. S.	25
G. B. Stormes	50
F. F. Sullivan	150
G. T.	50
C. V. Syms	25
E. O. Taunton	300
M. T.	20
Anonymous	120
A. C. S. T.	100
R. C. T.	100
F. K. A. C.	100
H. Walton	50
M. W.	60
W. Wanderleach	100
K. W.	400
Rosseir	50
F. S. Ward	100
Ulsterman	200
A. V. White	500
G. H. W.	25
W. C. Wilcox	10
A. B. Wilkinson	130
E. S. Wilkinson	100
E. Williams	150
S. N. de Winton	200
J. Withers	25
E. A. P.	250
John Malcolm	100
Anonymous	50
Stickers	20
St. Meville	50
B. Barker	30
J. C. Burgess	40
J. P. S.	50
Derek Traynor	50
F. B. Bhedwar	50
N. N. Mehta	50
B. P. Mehta	50
Anonymous	25,000

French Officers Arrive In Gibraltar

La Linea, Spain, June 6.

Insistent rumours were circulated yesterday that a plane early yesterday morning arrived in Gibraltar bay, carrying two French generals and one French lieutenant. The three French officers disembarked in a launch and then proceeded to Government House by automobile.

The rumours have not been confirmed, however, and the officers were not identified.

The aircraft carriers Argus and Furious entered Gibraltar harbour yesterday morning, accompanied by the Renown and several submarines.

Ten light bombers arrived yesterday morning on Gibraltar airfield, apparently to refuel for their hop from London to the Mediterranean war area.—United Press.

Victory Loan Torch Tours Canada

Toronto, June 8.

A golden victory loan torch symbolizing the tools of victory which Canada will send to Britain will be the theme of sermons throughout Canada today on the occasion of "victory loan Sunday." Cash loans to the victory fund by Friday exceeded $231,000,000.

In the course of the journey across Canada the torch has been kindled in numerous towns and surrounded by crowds of men and women who solemnly dedicated themselves to the war for freedom. By the time the torch is winging its way to England it is estimated that well over a million Canadians will have taken the pledge of allegiance.—Reuter.

Roosevelt to Attend Harvard Ceremonies

Boston, June 8.

President Roosevelt is visiting Harvard University on June 19 to participate in special alumni ceremonies symbolizing the unity of Great Britain and the United States, announced the "Christian Science Monitor."

Lord Halifax, who is receiving an honorary degree, is also expected to speak.—Reuter.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Potter	New York	A.P.L.
Yosyu M.	Dairen	Y.K.K.
Toshin M.	Chinnapo	M.S.K.
Koga M.	Tientsin	D.K.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Meiyo	Hsinkong	S.V.O.C.
Anyo M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Meiyi	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Kyoei M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Ohi M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Sisen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tangshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myogi M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Wake	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

SHIPPING NEWS

Bringing a full cargo of coal from Hongay, the ss. **Hohsing of the Shawshing Steamship Company** is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning. She will tie up at the lower buoys 22 and 23.

* * *

The next President vessel to arrive here after the Cleveland will be the ss. **President Coolidge** which is scheduled to steam into Shanghai on June 18. The vessel is coming from Hongkong and Manila and will sail direct for San Francisco and Los Angeles on June 19, omitting Japan ports.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner ss. **Tsingtao Maru** will be sailing from the company's Whangpoo Wharf at 9 a.m. today and will be heading for Tsingtao and Dairen. Passengers are reminded that they are to embark the vessel at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail for this vessel is already closed but ordinary mail can be posted at the main Post Office at Szechuen Road Bridge up to 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

Coming from Manila and Hongkong, the trans-Pacific liner ss **President Cleveland** of the American President Lines is due to arrive in Shanghai this Wednesday at about 4 p.m. The vessel will tie up at lower buoys 12 and 13 and the tender Merry Moller will be bringing the passengers to the Customs Jetty at about 5 p.m. After a stay of a day, She will be sailing on June 12 for San Francisco and Los Angeles by way of Kobe and Honolulu.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Seattle	
Nankai M	— 27/6	Coldbrook	25/5 16/6
D. Aurora	— 8/7	Satartia	29/5 20/6
D Jackson	— 9/7	**From Honolulu**	
Dona Nati	— 19/7	Asama M	20/5 23/6
From Los Angeles		**From Manila**	
Asama M	12/5 23/6	P Cleveland	— 11/6
P Taft	— 2/7	Yawata M	7/6 12/6
Tatuta M	2/6 7/7	**From Kobe**	
From San Fco.		Taiyo M	13/6 15/6
Tatuta M	5/6 7/7	**From Nagasaki**	
		Kobe M	11/6 12/6

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
T'tsin M	9/6 11/6	P Cleveland	9/6 11/6

Vessels Discharging

AJAX and NESTOR. Cargo ex these vessels has arrived and is being discharged at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Thursday, June 12, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 10-6

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

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J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Capetown		**For Manila**	
P Jackson	10/7	Coldbrook	18/6
P Adams	24/7	Asama M	24/6
For New York		Cape Flattery	28/6
Nankai M	28/6	P Taft	3/7
P Jackson	10/7	Tatuta M	8/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	P Jackson	10/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Dona Aurora	11/7
P Adams	24/7	Dona Nati	22/7
For Los Angeles		**For Hongkong**	
P Cleveland	12/6	Coldbrook	18/6
P Coolidge	19/6	Cape Flattery	28/6
P Pierce	5/7	P Taft	3/7
Dona Aurora	11/7	P Jackson	10/7
Yawata M	13/6	Dona Aurora	11/7
P Taft	16/7	Dona Nati	22/7
Dona Nati	22/7	**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
For San Fco.		P Cleveland	12/6
P Cleveland	12/6	Yawata M	13/6
Yawata M	13/6	P Coolidge	19/6
P Coolidge	19/6	P Pierce	5/7
P Pierce	5/7	P Taft	16/7
P Taft	16/7	**For Nagasaki**	
For Seattle		Shanghai M	9/6
Coldbrook	18/6	Kobe M	11/6
Satartia	22/6	Nagasaki M	15/6
Cape Flattery	28/6	**For Dairen**	
		Tsingtao M	9/6
		Tientsin M	12/6
		Hoten M	15/6
		Tsingtao M	18/6

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)

ss. TSINGTAO MARU	(Arrive) June 7	(Leave) June 9	at	9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	June 11	June 12	at	3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 13	June 15	at	9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 16	June 18	at	9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU	June 20	June 21	at	3 p.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. MANJYU MARU	June 13	at	1 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU	June 15	at	2 p.m.

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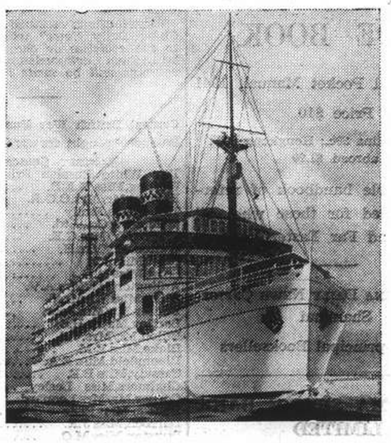

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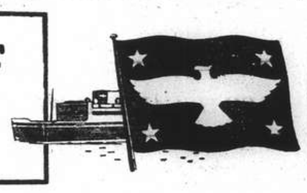

TRANS-PACIFIC: Via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRES. CLEVELAND	June 12
PRES. COOLIDGE	June 19
PRES. PIERCE	July 5
PRES. TAFT	July 16
PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 3

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. TAFT	July 3
PRES. JACKSON	July 10
PRES. CLEVELAND	July 21

ROUND-THE-WORLD: via Capetown and Trinidad to New York

PRES. JACKSON	July 10
PRES. ADAMS (Maiden Voyage)	July 24
PRES. HAYES	Aug. 7

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, fine and hot weather with thunderstorms or local fog and variable winds or breezes over Shantung, our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0	max. 91.0	min. 70.7	max. 91.4
„ same date last year	min. 65.0	max. 82.0	min. 62.2	max. 83.7

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941 (15th day of 5th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 12, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on June 24. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on June 9, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: June 11, 14, 18, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.

Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in the column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

BERGLOF.—On June 7, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to JOYCE LILIAN, wife of John Leonard Berglöf, a daughter (Kerstin Eva).

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JUNE

9 *Official observance of King George VI's birthday*
9 *H.M.S. Poseidon lost (1931)*
9 *French air raid on Berlin (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

JUNE

10 Grand charity concert, in aid of 'The Jewish Youth Fund', Lyc. 9.
10 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9. a.m.
14 P.S.G. Former Pupils 'At Home', Yu Yuen Road School, 4
15 Concert Louis Levinee (basso), S.J.Y.A. School, 42 Kinchow Road, 8.30.
18 Market Garden Fair, 118 Route Pere Robert, British War Funds, 4
19 Jumble Sale, Limbless Fund, 9.30

NOTIFICATION No. 5474.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 16 to June 30, both days inclusive.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS.
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 13071

SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending September 30, 1941, of $1.00 per Share, payable on June 30, 1941, to Shareholders on record on June 16, 1941.

Transfer Books and Share Register will be closed from June 12, 1941, to June 16, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

June 3, 1941. 13112

General Average

S.S. "TSINAN"

Shanghai to Hongkong 23.5.41

Cargo ex above steamer will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy at C.N. Co., Ltd. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, June 10, 1941, at 9 a.m. prior to being forwarded to destination.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, June 7, 1041. 13191

NOTICE

I, ALEXANDER A. YARON, former partner and Art Director of ADCRAFT STUDIOS, hereby give notice that as from June 1, 1941, I have established an independent office under the name of

YARON STUDIOS,
153 Nanking Road, 5th floor
Telephone 16524

and that I have no further connection with said Adcraft Studios since May 31, 1941.

ALEXANDER A. YARON. -8004

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 16 to June 30, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. LOCK,
Secretary and Asst. Manager.

Shanghai, June 5, 1941. 13197

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS
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from $48
AUGAN'S TAILOR
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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Are you insured Against

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THE CATHAY LAND COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

T3,000,000	6%	"A" Debentures	1930
T1,000,000	6%	"B" Debentures	1932
T1,500,000	6%	"C" Debentures	1933

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no transfers of Debentures of the above issues will be recorded between June 16 and June 30 inclusive, during which period the registers will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARNHOLD & COMPANY, LIMITED
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 9, 1941. 13198

ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 6416 for 100 shares numbered 160361/160460 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Nee Noon-Shang has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 100 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, May 29, 1941. 12996

AISHI
DENTAL OFFICE

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)

50 Kiukiang Road,
Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor

Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m
Telephone 14273 13070

STORAGE RATES

In view of the present heavy congestion of transit cargo, all consignees are hereby notified that on and after June 15, 1941 Storage Rates on all cargo which has been stored at Holt's Wharf for three months or more will be subject to a special surcharge of 100% on current rates. All consignees are urged in the general interest to expedite delivery as much as possible.

(*Signed*): HOLT'S WHARF. 13172

WINSTON CHURCHILL

last year bade the British people remember these famous lines.

"He nothing common did or mean
Upon that memorable scene."

LET THESE LINES GUIDE YOU when you send your contributions to

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND
Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey
C/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

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HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
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Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

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General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT 13069

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Telephone 16237/9 13158

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26, The Bund H. C. B. WAY
Telephone 12981 *Branch Manager.*

TENDER FOR REINFORCING STEEL

Tenders are hereby invited for supply of the following quantity of reinforcing steel for concrete work, free delivered to our factory:

3/16″ round	—	2 tons
1/4″ „	—	20 „
5/16″ „	—	10 „
3/8″ „	—	12 „
3/8″ square corrugated	—	5 „
1/2″ „ „	—	6 „
5/8″ „ „	—	12 „
3/4″ „ „	—	12 „
7/8″ „ „	—	10 „

3/16″, 1/4″ and 5/16″ bars are required in coils, the remaining sizes in lengths of 40 ft. Tenders should be sent in before June 15, 1941.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to place the contract for any separate item with any one of the tenderers.

CHINESE ALUMINIUM ROLLING MILLS, LTD.
610 Meichow Road Telephone 52305 13203

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	June 7 16.00	June 7 21.00	June 8 4.00	June 8 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.66	29.72	29.74	29.81
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.05	+0.05	+0.11
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.03	+0.02	+0.08	+0.09
Wind (direction)	S/E	SE	ESE	ESE
„ (miles per hour)	8.1	8.7	8.7	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	89.6°	74.7°	72.5°	78.3°
Humidity (per cent)	56	91	94	82
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	2	8	10
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report June 7	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	08 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.69	+0.05	29.77
Temperature: min. 67.3° max. 92.7°	80.0°	+5.0°	71.1°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	18.69	—	15.92

Time and Tide	9/6	10/6	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.56	18.57	18.57	18.57	18.58	18.58	18.59
Moon rises at Shanghai	18.36	19.39	20.35	21.26	22.11	22.51	23.28
Moon sets at Shanghai	4.33	5.31	6.30	7.32	8.33	9.33	10.30
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.30	11.12	11.53	12.15	13.00	13.48	14.40
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	14.52	15.30	16.12	16.56	17.40	6.04	7.00
H. W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.43	12.16	12.56	13.39	14.33	15.30	16.31
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	—	11.40	11.85	11.71	11.25	10.58	10.02

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 7th:—Low to normal and steady pressure over China: low and rising over Japan after the typhoon having past north-eastward. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine cloudy and hot weather.

State on the morning of the 8th:—Cloudy and hot weather. East-north easterly breezes. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $2,117,495

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Two White Russian Friends	60
Watling, Miss M.E.B.	20
Beynon, Mr/Mrs.O.G.R.	20
Talbot, Mrs.Emily	200
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	50
Clarke, Mr/Mrs.G.E.	10
Walton, Mr/Mrs.H.	20
Scott, Miss I.B.	20
Scott, Miss M.G.	10
Adlington, Mr/Mrs.A.V.	10
Allan, Miss Winifred	30
Barber, Mr/Mrs.John	10
Bartley, Major H.S.	25
Billon, Mr/Mrs.V.A.	50
Blake, Miss E.M.	50
Bloomfield, Miss E.A.	5
Cassidy, Miss B.E.	30
Chalmers, Miss Lesley	10
Corner, Mr/Mrs.Leonard	10
Danson, Miss Elsie	20
Darroch, Miss J.R.	50
Dunstan, Miss M.C.	10
Flemons, Mr/Mrs.S.	50
Mr/Mrs.J.J.G./Joan	15
Grondahl, Mr/Mrs.A.K.	30
Gulston, Mr/Mrs.H.V.	50
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Harran, Mr/Mrs.C.R.	15
Harris, Miss F.I.	30
Harris, Mr/Mrs.H.E.	100
Helm, Mr/Mrs.W.H.	20
Henderson, Mr/Mrs.I.C.R.Wells	23
Hillman, Stanley E.G.	25
Jacobs, Mr/Mrs.N.S.	20
Matthews, Rev.P.C.	50
Maureen, Hugh/Gordon	30
Mills, Mr/Mrs.S.G.	50
Model Dairy Farm	25
Paulsen/Bayes-Davy	100
Pilcher, Mr/Mrs.H.W.	50
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Raworth, Mr/Mrs.A.B.	325
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Thomas, Mr/Mrs.R.A.	25
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Welch, Mr/Mrs.P.G.	20
White, White & Company	500
Wilkinson, Mr/Mrs.A.B.	25
Woodhouse, Mr/Mrs.B.R.	60
Harmon, Mr/Mrs.F.H.D.	30
Members of the Staff of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	315
Shanghai Club—proceeds of Lottery drawn on 2/6/41	1,460
Millar, Mr/Mrs.J.F.	20
Bourke, Mr/Mrs.H.P.	10
J.C.B. and M.L.B	40
Edelsten, Mr/Mrs.R.M.	15
Moore & Co., Ltd.—L.	25
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	200
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.—non-British Staff	70
Southerton, R.G. 20 D.B.	20
Mohideen Bros. 50 Box, R.H.	20
Kearton, W.A. 200 Boyd, D.J.	20
Baker, H.F. 25 Brice, E.W.L.	25
Jack, Miss G.C. 5 Bridger, H.L.	10
G.Y.N. 25 Brockett, Mrs.J.	5
Patsy 10 Brockett, J.A.	10
Shaw, P.H. 5 E.M.B.	25
Abraham, J.H. 20 Buck, A.W.	25
Adamson, A.S. 100 Carlsen, A.E.	50
Bluenose 25 Clarke, V.F.	25
Artlett, W.A. 20 W.C.G.C.	30
Tim 50 Coates, L.V.	10
E.F.B. 25 R.B.C.	10

(To be continued tomorrow)

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, June 9.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*19.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Indo-China	9.30	10.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Straits only	AX15.00	16.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	B 15.00	16.30
Hongkong and Canton	16.00	16.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	x 18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	CX19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00
Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	x 19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, June 10.		
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Straits, F.M.S. and Gt. Britain, closes at 12.00 on 9th.
B Parcel mail for India, closes at 12.00 on 9th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 9th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. close on June 11, 1941.

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New scientific light control helps you to see clearly in comfort

Your own eyes can see the difference between "Polaroid" Day Glasses and any sun glasses you have ever worn before.

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Positions Vacant

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ASSISTANT required immediately by British store, intelligent youth British nationality, preferably used to figures. Box 4308, NCDN. 13194

CHINESE youth wanted as assistant to export business. Must have good knowledge of English. Apply to Post Office Box 1824. -8314

INSURANCE company (British) requires competent ledger-clerk or bookkeeper to take control of accounts department. Alternatively would consider part-time arrangement with qualified man to supervise existing staff. Apply stating details and salary required to Box 4303, NCDN. 13190

WANTED person with some experience in librarianship and knowledge of music for part time or full time job. Apply to Box 4243, NCDN. 13162

REQUIRED one experienced European for a shipping office, and also an accountant for Hongkong. Replies must give full particulars of age, experience and salary expected and references. Replies to be forwarded to Post Office Box 458, Hongkong. 13123

Business Opportunities

1,000 empty 6-gallon acetic acid bottles, for sale. Address Box 4266, NCDN. -8240

Educational

OPPORTUNITY for British schoolgirl to join Intermediate French class of four girls at advertiser's home, twice weekly. Fee about $20 monthly. Cambridge exam coaching. Address Box 4267, NCDN 13170

Lost

THE following Bills of Lading per ss. Khaidinh, arrived May 31, 1941, marked B/L. No. 4, 1011 in triangle OCUCS around, 5063 bags white rice; B/L. No. 2, 1017 in triangle OCUCS around, 4032 bags broken rice; B/L. No. 7 C.C.I, Broken Rice below, 512 bags broken rice; issued by the Messageries Maritimes, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. United China Syndicate Ltd. -8264

Holiday Resorts

BUNGALOW at Tsingtao. British lady has a beautiful four-roomed furnished bungalow at Tsingtao on the beach, for four months (June-September) and wishes to share with another lady or family. Address Box 4246, NCDN. 13164

TO LET in Tsingtao, for Summer season, one new, beautiful, luxuriously furnished, modern residence, living-room, dining-room, two bedrooms boudoir, two bathrooms, garage, servants' quarters, and one furnished bungalow of one big room, closets bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Telephone 73784 from 9-12 and 2-5. 13038

TSINGTAO Hydro. Comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine. Special arrangement for dinner-parties. Mrs. Meier, telephone 2-4544, 33 First Kin-Kow Road, Tsingtao. 12371

TSINGTAO. To let for summer or longer, beautiful, furnished modern house (British), five/six rooms (or separate flats). Entire household effects. Best residential district. Two minutes from beach. Box 4030, NCDN. -7829

Animals

WANTED temporary home for one or two small birds, personal attention essential. Box 31015, NCDN. 13200

WHEN buying a dog insist on it having a China Kennel Club registration, which is recognised everywhere. 13035

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 13069

WANTED, male pedigreed Pekingese, red preferred. Box 4253, NCDN. -8226

Offices, Shops, Godowns

GODOWN space available in the central district, up to 1,500 square feet. Please reply to Box 4190, NCDN. 13127

IMMEDIATELY wanted, office space, approximately 1,000 sq. ft. in modern building located at down-town. Willing take over furniture, fixtures, etc. Reply to Box 4233, NCDN. -8192

WANTED, office space 800/1,000 square feet in modern building down-town, willing take over furniture, etc. Box 4133, NCDN. -8092

WANTED, office space, approximately 1500 square feet in modern building down-town. Willing take over fixtures, furniture, etc. Reply to Box 4171, NCDN. -8099

GODOWN space, approximately 2,000 sq. ft. to sublet on third-floor of godown on Chaofoong Road, near Broadway. Telephone 12630. 13031

SHOP to let. Bubbling Well district. Telephone 60121 between 11-12. -8296

Miscellaneous

PRIVATE tennis lawns, will take few outside members (no beginners). Telephone 66129 between 1-2 p.m. -8296

NEGOTIATIONS with Japanese authorities for permits undertaken. Tanaka Interpreter-Negotiator Service. Telephone 46522. 13204

CAPABLE hardworking Russian girl, good sailor, having permit, wishes to work passage to USA. Children or invalid. Excellent references. Address Box 4261, NCDN. -8237

PIANO for hire, perfect condition. Telephone 21544. -8085

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

ADVERTISER, British subject, not required in the Forces, offers his services in any capacity for the duration. Almost twenty years' local experience. Address Box 4281, NCDN. 13195

LADY typist, own typewriter, willing to take in typing. Address Box 4287, NCDN. -8261

YOUNG Chinese, good knowledge of English, shipping, bookkeeping and export/import business, seeks position. Box 4275, NCDN. -8259

EXPERIENCED Chinese with excellent connections desires to join import and export firms. Good references. Address Box 4279, NCDN. -8267

JAPANESE, graduated engineer, first-class salesman and licensed interpreter desires a position. Wide experience in USA, Japan and China. Please apply to Box 4274, NCDN. -8255

YOUNG Russian (civil) engineer age 25, seeks position. Address Box 4031, NCDN. -7830

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SUMMER shirts: Cellular, Panama, Linen, Poplin. Correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Razon's 12 Central Rd. Telephone 10313. 13181

TEA-SETS, newly arrived. Special prices. Koa Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. Room 406, 320 Szechuen Road. -8271

OIL paintings by well-known European artist, including very valuable specimens, for sale, lowest price. On view without obligation. 403 Roi Albert, Room 2. -8254

RECENTLY arrived: deluxe paintings, miniatures, porcelain figures, superb Czechoslovakian crystalware, wooden statuettes. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 13079

SINGER sewing machines, brand-new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -8106

CRYSTAL drink-set with bowl for 18 persons, real silver cutlery set for 12 persons. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 13079

SOAP (White-Honey), 160 cakes sacrificing $45. Delivered minimum ten cases Box 4131, NCDN. -8020

PERSIAN carpet, about 9 x 12, in excellent condition. Really good buy. Box 4207, NCDN. -8149

HANAU quartz lamp irradiating lamp violet-ray faradisation set; on view 124 Sassoon House. -7673

WHISKY decanters, flower bowls, Rosenthal dinner, tea sets. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss, Telephone 79341. -7891

Personal

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to meet English-speaking young Chinese lady for companionship and for learning Chinese language. Apply to Box 4259, NCDN. -8235

Chinese Servants

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Cook-boys, coolies, amahs, office-boys, etc. Quick service -7798

No. 1 house-boy, highly recommended by Dr. W. Rector Smith. Telephone 11692. 13157

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency. British. The last word in household servants. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. Afternoons closed. -8092

Radios

TROY radio combination, portable, 6 tubes. Plays everywhere, enjoyable while travelling. Demonstration without obligation. Triangle Motors, 99 Cardinal Mercier. -7448

RADIO repairs with modern instruments, by foreign expert. Radio Record Works, Telephone 51262, 73109. -7371

DIAL 51140. Radio repairs at your home, real service, fair prices. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -7853

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 13092

Furnished Apartments

FURNISHED apartments: Two-roomed, airy, high-up, modern apartment, bathroom, kitchen, verandah. Taxes, hot water, etc. Rent $475. Tifeng Road, bus 14. Telephone 20666. 13199

Rooms with Board

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, large garden, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -8313

Furnished Houses

BEAUTIFUL residence situated Yu Yuen Road with tennis court, hot house, separate servants quarters, garage, central heating, telephone, immediate occupation. Furniture and fittings must be taken over. Rent US$50 per month Foreigners preferred. Apply Mr. Chen, c/o Williams' Studio, 126 Bubbling Well Road (4-6 p.m. daily.) -8312

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent 2-3 roomed apartment keymoney offered. Box 4315 NCDN.

FOR July and August, furnished apartment, preferably four rooms, or house, in good quarter, by responsible British couple. Reply Box 4300, NCDN. or telephone 77073. 13197

APARTMENT wanted, three/five rooms, reasonable terms with or without furniture. Reply Box 4273, NCDN. -8283

Motor Cars and Cycles

1939-40, Any American make car wanted. Telephone 14347 office hours. 13180

FIAT Balilla 1936 4-door sedan, 22 m.p.g., as new. US$600. Telephone 62697. 13205

FIAT, 4-cylinder roadster, 1932, best condition, snappy, 22 m.p.g. Leaving. US$275. Address Box 4238, NCDN. -8195

FOR SALE, 1934 Ford V8 sedan, US$400. No dealers. Telephone 10429 for demonstration. 13142

BUICK wanted, 1937/1940. Telephone 32891, Mr. Yih. -8011

WE buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70153, Triangle Motors. -7449

IF you are buying a used car, invest in an Austin. Auto Palace, telephone 70180. 13041

Unfurnished Apartments

SOUTHFACING, one-roomed, self-contained flat, available June 15. Bubbling Well district. Telephone 60121 between 11-12. -8295

TO LET, cool attractive apartment, four rooms, two baths. Hubertus Court, Great Western Road, available June 19. Please telephone 22355 evenings 6 to 8. -8309

TWO or three-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, best part Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. No advance commission charge. -8295

TO LET: Two 2-roomed apartments in the Tiny Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road, rentals US$22 and US$20 respectively excluding taxes and heating. Apply A. Loonis & Co. 13176

693 SIEYES, four-roomed, modern, just completed. Visitors attended by the watchman. Rent including taxes and water around $800. No key-money. Apply direct to owner, Mr. N. Katem, office at 1000 Avenue Joffre between 8 a.m. to noon and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Telephone 75422. Residence at 685 Route Sieves at tiffin hours and on Sunday, telephone 79519. -8172

HUNGJAO. Four roomed flat to let unfurnished. Rubicon Road, near Golf Club. For particulars apply to Bryner & Co., 18 The Bund. -8160

APARTMENTS, furnished, unfurnished, exceptionally reasonable terms. Apply The City Land Co., Telephone 11929. -7602

Houses and Land

APARTMENT building, four-storied, eight flats, two garages, good location of French Concession, eight per cent income at $185,000, for sale. Address Box 4241, NCDN. -8206

WANTED to buy, house, six to eight rooms. Good garden. Preferably French Concession. Address Box 4230, NCDN. -8189

VACANT land for lease. A corner lot containing an area of mow 9-1-5-3 at the junction of the Singkeipang and Tongshan Roads, Hongkew. In one of the good localities of the Eastern District (Section A) is for building lease. Long term of lease will be granted to right parties. For further particulars apply to Lester, Johnson and Morriss, 20 Kiukiang Road (Taiwan Bank Building). 13147

FOR SALE, 19½ years lease on small, well-built foreign residence in best part of French Concession, about ¾ mow of land, nearing completion and ready for occupation end of June. US $3,500 cash. For further particulars write Post Office Box 408. 13128

Rooms Without Board

BEAUTIFUL rooms, garden residence. Concession. Apply The City Land Co., 81 Jinkee Road. Telephone 11929. -8250

SUITE: southfacing living, bed, dressing room, private bath, balcony, comfortable furniture, modern apartment, from June 16. Excellent board optional. Telephone 76246. -8198

JUNE 15, two-roomed flat, private bathroom, nicely-furnished, big garden, with or without meals. 325 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 75483. -8305

HIGH UP, one/two rooms facing south, in apartment. French residential district. Bachelor/couple. Share bathroom. Telephone 76592. -8204

THE GARDENS guest house, 90, Route Soeurs: well appointed room, with breakfast. Private bathroom, verandah, garden. Also one room unfurnished, top floor. -8084

COLUMBIA Road, rooms with and without bath. Meals optional. Box 4304, NCDN. -8302

TWO rooms facing south in modern apartment, separate entrance and bathroom. Rent $370. Tax, water and light included. Bubbling Well, Hardoon Road. Box 4212, NCDN. 13139

LARGE, well-furnished bedroom to let, central district, near Bund. Breakfast if required. Address Box 4278, NCDN. -8263

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, all kinds of leather remnants suitable for leather using industries. Reply F. Kuehns, 160 Route Destelan. -8201

LADIES or gentlemen's secondhand bicycles. State make, price. Also secondhand delivery tricycles. Reply Box 4231, NCDN. -8190

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household and blackwood furniture, carpets, refrigerators, typewriters, sewing machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967, 477 Avenue Foch, 1234 Avenue Edward VII, George Young. -7874

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -7592

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -7561

Summer Resorts

AT Yankovsky's estate, North Korea, rooms to let with board. Ideal climate. Cool nights. Swimming. Picnics. Hot springs. Absolutely safe. Beautiful mountain scenery. Telephone 77657 Mrs. Potapoff, tiffin hours, 51/8 Grouchy. -8310

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking/374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -7919